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Heath's Modern Language Series

GERMAN COMPOSITION

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY

BY

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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

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PREFACE.

THIS book of German Composition is intended for students who have mastered the inflections of the German grammar, and have had some practice in translating easy English sentences into German. It is divided into two parts: Part I. containing selections with independent clauses only; Part II selections with principal and dependent clauses. The introductory remarks preceding each part refer chiefly to the position of the verb in German. With more advanced students Part II can be used independently of Part I.

The notes, especially in Part I, are intended to help the beginner to avoid those mistakes which experience has taught constantly recur in the class-room. As much as possible lexical matter has been confined to the Vocabulary. No effort has been spared to make this complete.

The simple style of every-day speech has been preserved throughout the selections, words of unusual occurrence having been intentionally avoided. It need hardly be said that the selections have been made not for their literary value, but rather with a view to securing variety of vocabulary and avoiding difficulties which would only confuse the beginner.

The exercises have been made of nearly equal length,

those of Part II however, being somewhat longer than those of Part I. Longer selections have been divided into sections, and all the material has been arranged, as far as possible, in the order of difficulty.

For many useful corrections and suggestions the editor is indebted to Professor M. D. Learned and Assistant Professor D. B. Shumway, both of the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. A. A. Fischer of the Protestant Episcopal Academy, and for a careful reading of the whole book to Dr. O. Plate of the West Point Military Academy.

E. C. WESSELHOEFT.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
January 1902.

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PART I

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE POSITION OF THE VERB IN INDEPENDENT CLAUSES IN GERMAN.

THE principal rule for the word-order in German, in main or independent clauses (not interrogative) is, that the finite verb must stand second; the first element in the clause being the subject with its qualifiers, or any other word (with its qualifiers) which for emphasis or connection with the preceding sentence stands first.

Thus from the following examples it can be seen that even in ordinary colloquial German any word (with its qualifiers) may begin the sentence, but that the finite verb must always stand second:

1. Mein Bruder hat mir gestern das Buch gegeben.
   "My brother gave me the book yesterday."
2. Gestern hat mein Bruder mir das Buch gegeben.
3. Das Buch hat mein Bruder mir gestern gegeben.
4. Mir hat mein Bruder gestern das Buch gegeben.
5. Gegeben hat mir mein Bruder gestern das Buch.

Notice that the finite verb in the above sentences is „hat," not „gegeben." „Gegeben" is the past participle and as such stands final in German, except in case of emphasis — as in the last example. By "finite" or "personal verb" is meant

that part of the verb which is inflected for number and person. Thus in the sentence: „Ich muß heute nach der Stadt gehen," "I must go to town to-day," „muß" is the finite verb, and therefore stands second in the sentence; „gehen" is the infinitive, and stands final according to the rule that infinitives and past participles stand in German at the end of the clause.

If we take the above five sentences as answers to questions, we easily perceive which word would naturally come first in German, thus:

1. Wer hat Ihnen gestern das Buch gegeben?
   Mein Bruder hat mir gestern das Buch gegeben.
2. Wann hat Ihr Bruder Ihnen das Buch gegeben?
   Gestern hat mein Bruder mir das Buch gegeben.
3. Was hat Ihr Bruder Ihnen gestern gegeben?
   Das Buch hat mein Bruder mir gestern gegeben.
4. Wem hat Ihr Bruder gestern das Buch gegeben?
   Mir hat mein Bruder gestern das Buch gegeben.
5. Hat Ihr Bruder Ihnen gestern das Buch geliehen?
   Nein, gegeben hat mein Bruder mir das Buch.

Thus the word-order is perfectly logical in German.

Notice that the subject, if it is not first in the clause, generally follows immediately after the verb; but it can be separated from the verb by a pronoun or even other words, as: „Das Buch hat mir gestern mein Bruder gegeben."

The general connectives:

und = and,	aber	but, however,
denn = for,	sondern	but, however,
oder = or,	allein	but, however,

do not count as first word or element, for they in fact only connect the two sentences, without belonging to either of them. Thus:

Aber er hat mir das Buch nicht gegeben.
"But he did not give me the book."

Denn morgen kann ich nicht kommen.
"For I cannot come to-morrow."

Sondern can be used only after a negative, thus:

Dies ist nicht mein Buch, sondern Ihres.
"This is not my book, but yours."

Allein introduces a clause which contains an idea that forms a strong contrast to the idea of the preceding clause, thus:

Er hat das Geld, allein er will nicht bezahlen.
"He has the money, but he won't pay."

Interrogative Clauses. — In interrogative clauses the finite verb has the same position as in English, thus:

Who saw you? Wer hat Sie gesehen?

Which book have you? Welches Buch haben Sie?

Have you written the letter? Haben Sie den Brief geschrieben?

SELECTIONS FOR TRANSLATION
WITH INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

1. The lame Beggar.

A poor lame man asked[1] a lady for money. She said to[2] him: "Why do you not work[3] and earn it?" The beggar replied: "I cannot find work here[4] and I am too lame to seek work." Then[5] the lady gave him some money. But the next day[6] he asked her again for more. She looked at[7] him and said: "My good man, yesterday you were limping[8] with the right leg, but to-day you are limping with the left; how is that?" The beggar replied: "I cannot stand[9] limping[10] with the same leg more than a day,[11] I get[12] too tired. Yesterday I limped with the right leg, so to-day I have to[13] limp with the left."

2. Who commenced the Quarrel?

A gentleman was going[1] with his dog across the[2] market place. A woman was sitting[1] there with hens for sale. The

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[1] *to ask for* = bitten um, not fragen. [2] After sagen, zu is generally used if direct speech follows. [3] Say, why work you not? Important to notice that the auxiliary "do" is not used in German. [4] Say, I can here no work find. [5] Word-order? see Introductory Remarks on verb position. [6] Den Tag darauf or den folgenden Tag, definite time being expressed by the acc. [7] an-sehen (sep. prefix) with acc. [8] In German simply "you limped." [9] aus-halten, inf., hence final; cf. n. 4. [10] Das Hinken. [11] Duration of time, hence acc. [12] i. e. to become (werden). [13] i. e. "I must."

[1] Cf. 1, n. 8. [2] Case?

dog killed a hen and the gentleman offered the woman money for the loss of her hen. The woman, however, demanded too much. The gentleman would[3] not pay so much and the woman wished to go with him to[4] the police-
5 court. But this[5] the gentleman did not want to[6] do. A little boy had seen and heard everything and said to the gentleman: "Why do you[7] not go to the police-court? Your[7] dog did not commence the quarrel, the hen commenced it, for[8] your dog said nothing to the hen, but the
10 hen spoke to the dog first."[9]

3. The wooden Leg.

An old sailor with a wooden leg was going home one evening.[1] He had been having a good time[2] with some old comrades. It was a dark night and he had to[3] go down[4] a long country lane.[5] The lane was muddy and full
15 of small holes. His wooden leg stuck[6] in one of these holes. He, however, went on[7] walking with his other leg and consequently he walked around and around[8] his wooden leg. His wooden leg revolved in the hole. Then he

---

[3] wollte, not würde. [4] auf. [5] *This* refers to the whole preceding clause, therefore is neut. sing. [6] Use wollen, omitting *to*, as modal-auxiliaries in German are followed by infinitive without zu. [7] Translate *you* by Sie and *your* by Ihr, Ihre, Ihr; in the German of every-day life the use of du and dein is mostly confined to children, near relatives or friends whom one would address by their Christian Names. [8] denn, not für; denn is coordinating conjunction, für is preposition. [9] Say, first to the dog.

[1] Use gen. of indefinite time and put adv. of time before adv. of place. [2] Er hatte sich gut amüsiert or unterhalten. [3] er mußte. [4] hinabgehen. [5] The acc. is used after verbs of motion to denote distance or direction. [6] blieb . . . . stecken. [7] fort-fahren (sep. prefix) followed by zu with the infinitive. [8] um — herum. Use um as preposition, herum as sep. prefix to verb, hence final.

said to[9] himself: "I must walk faster, or I shall not get home[10] to-night." And the poor old sailor walked faster and faster, but he did not get home that[11] night.

4. The new Town-hall.

The citizens of a small town in Germany built a town-hall but they forgot to put in windows. Consequently it was very dark in the new town-hall and they could not see one another.[1] Then they did not know[2] what to do.[3] One[4] said: "Let us[5] tear down the roof." "No," said the others, "for then we can meet only in[6] fine weather." At last a very wise old man said: "Why can we not carry the light in sacks into the town-hall, like water in buckets. Light is not as heavy as[7] water, therefore it will[8] not be very hard work. Anyway we could[9] try, and perhaps we shall succeed.[10] The experiment will at least cost nothing."

5. The Rat-catcher of Hameln.

In Germany there is[1] a little town, called Hameln.[2] Many hundred years ago[3] there were very many rats and mice in the town. They were everywhere, in the houses and warehouses, in the shops and workshops, in the stables

---

[9] Cf. 1, n. 2. [10] nach Hause kommen. [11] Use demonstrative die; jener is rarely used in familiar speech.

[1] einander. [2] wissen or kennen? [3] was sie machen sollten. [4] Einer or Der eine. [5] Lasst uns. [6] bei. [7] so schwer wie. [8] Fut. tense, hence wird. [9] When a modal-auxiliary in English stands in a past tense, while referring to present time, it is a subjunctive and should be translated by that mood in German. [10] gelingen is an impersonal verb governing dat.; hence say, will (fut. tense) it to us succeed.

[1] gibt es, noun following in acc., because direct object of gibt. [2] Hameln genannt. [3] Vor vielen hundert Jahren.

and barns, in the streets and on the market-place, even in the churches. They ate or destroyed everything, and therefore[4] the poor inhabitants of Hameln were in great distress. They caught and killed very many, but of what use was that?[5] The rats and mice increased every day.[6] Then the town council met and thought over the affair. At last one of the councilmen said: "We have tried everything, nobody in this town can drive the rats and mice away. Let us offer a reward and perhaps somebody will come and do it for us." And so they offered a large reward and waited. But many days passed and nobody came, and the rats and mice increased every day.

6. The Rat-catcher of Hameln *(continued)*.[1]

One day[2] a stranger[3] came to the mayor of Hameln and said: "I will kill the rats and mice in the town." The mayor looked at[4] the man with astonishment, for he was a very strange looking[5] man. He was dressed[6] in many colors. "How will you do[7] it?" said the mayor. "That is my affair," said the stranger, "you give me the reward, and I will kill all[8] the rats and mice." "First kill the rats and mice," said the mayor, "and then you shall have the reward." The stranger said nothing more,[9] but went out[10] on the street. Here he drew a flute out of his pocket[11]

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[4] daher; (not dafür, which means "for it"). [5] was half das? [6] Acc. of time.

[1] Fortsetzung [2] Case? [3] ein Fremder, but der Fremde (adjective-noun). [4] Cf. 1, n. 7. [5] seltsam aussehend (adj. and hence inflected). [6] Er war gekleidet not er wurde gekleidet, which would mean here: "he was being dressed." [7] machen, or anfangen. [8] If all is followed by the article it is not inflected [9] weiter nichts. [10] hinaus or heraus? [11] aus der Tasche.

and began to play it and to walk slowly through the streets. It was a strange tune, and the inhabitants of Hameln had never heard such music. And so they all looked out of the houses[12] or stood in[13] the streets, and listened and wondered. 5

7. The Rat-catcher of Hameln *(continued)*.

But also the rats and mice heard this wonderful music. From the houses and warehouses, from the stores and workshops, from the stables and barns, even from the churches came[1] the rats and mice in[2] thousands and thousands. And they all[3] followed the stranger. Slowly 10 he marched through all the streets and alleys, and every rat and mouse in the town came out and followed him. Near[4] the town was a broad river with a strong current. The water near the banks was not deep, but further out[5] it gradually became deeper. Towards this river the stranger 15 marched. He came to[6] the river, waded into the water up to[7] his breast, and there he stood and played his flute. Then into the water sprang the rats and the mice and swam towards him.[8] But the current was too strong for them[9] and they were all drowned,[10] or were[11] carried by 20

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[12] aus den Häusern hinaus or heraus, according as to whether the speaker places himself inside or outside the house. Here we are following the actions of the stranger as he goes down the street, hence heraus. [13] auf.

[1] Notice that the order of words in this sentence is the same as in English, the verb comes second. All the prepositional phrases preceding the verb count only as one element. [2] zu. [3] Say, they followed all, etc. [4] nahe bei. [5] weiter hinaus. [6] an. [7] bis an (acc.). [8] auf ihn zu. [9] Omit prep. and use dat. Word-order? [10] sie ertranken alle. [11] Here is a new occurrence in the story, therefore use wurden; cf. 6, n. 6.

the current down the river,[12] and thus not a[13] single rat nor mouse remained[14] in Hameln.

8. The Rat-catcher of Hameln *(continued)*.

Then the inhabitants of Hameln were very happy. The stranger went to the mayor and asked for[1] his money. But the mayor said: "That is too much money for so little[2] work. You only played your flute and the rats and mice followed you into the water. Half[3] the money is enough for that work." The stranger replied: "I want all the money, or all the children of Hameln." Then the mayor became angry and said: "You impudent fellow, either take half the money or you shall have nothing at all."[4] "I want all my money or all the children of Hameln," repeated the stranger quietly. The mayor, however, laughed and said: "Our children will[5] not follow you like the rats and mice, they are not so stupid. Take half the money and leave the town, or I shall have[6] you driven out as a vagabond."[7] The stranger answered not a[8] word, but left the town the same day.

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[12] Use hinab as prefix to the verb; for case cf. 3, n. 5. [13] *not a* = kein [14] Use zurück as prefix to verb.

[1] Cf. 1, n. 1. [2] wenig (uninflected), not klein. Klein means small in size, wenig small in quantity. [3] halb inflects like an ordinary adj. and stands after the article. [4] gar nichts. [5] werden or wollen? [6] to have something done = etwas machen lassen, thus: I shall have the letter written = ich werde den Brief schreiben lassen. [7] Case? [8] Cf. 7, n. 13.

9. The Rat-catcher of Hameln *(continued)*.

Many days passed and nothing was seen[1] or heard of the stranger. One day a great festival was being[2] held in a neighboring town and nearly all the grown-up[3] people of Hameln went to it.[4] Only the very old people and the children remained in the town. Suddenly the flute of the stranger sounded through the lonely streets. And once more[5] he marched through the town. This time[6] however no rats and mice followed him, but[7] children. For out of the houses they all came running,[8] and they shouted, jumped, and danced for[9] joy. Quicker and merrier became the music, and quicker marched the stranger, and the children ran and danced along behind him.[10] The old people called to[11] them to come back, but they seemed to hear nothing but[12] the music of the stranger. By the hundreds[13] they followed him, big and little,[14] and not a single child remained at home.

10. The Rat-catcher of Hameln *(conclusion)*.

Some of the little children fell, but they quickly got up[1] again and laughed and shouted only the more.[2] The old people called and called and wrung their hands,[3] but the

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[1] Say, one (man) saw or heard, etc. [2] When we have in English a progressive form of the verb in the passive, use werden. [3] erwachsen. [4] dahin. [5] noch einmal. [6] dieses Mal or diesmal. [7] Use sondern after a negative, if the contrast is to be emphasized. [8] After kommen the verb expressing the manner of motion is in the past participle. [9] vor. [10] hinter ihm her. [11] to call to a man = einem Manne zu-rufen. [12] nichts als. [13] zu hunderten. [14] Adjectives in apposition — therefore no grammatical ending in German.

[1] auf-stehen. [2] um so mehr. [3] die Hände.

merry children's voices[4] drowned[5] their feeble cries. And still louder than[6] the children's voices sounded the shrill flute of the stranger. Thus the procession went merrily out of the town towards the river. They came to[7] the river, but this time the stranger did not go into the water. He turned[8] and marched towards a hill, and all the children behind him. Suddenly the hill opened[9] and a big cave appeared. Into the cave marched the stranger, and into the cave went all the children, shouting, jumping, and dancing for joy. Then the hill closed, and neither the stranger nor the children were[10] ever seen again. Thus the inhabitants of Hameln got rid of their rats and mice for nothing,[11] but also of their children.

11. The Prescription.

A man in a cart, drawn[1] by two oxen, stopped[2] in front of[3] a drug store, got down, and lifted a large door out of the cart and carried it into the store. "What do you want with that door here?" said the druggist, "I have neither ordered a door, nor is this a carpenter's shop." "That's all right,"[4] said the man with the door, "my wife is very ill and the doctor came last night and wanted to write out[5] a prescription for her,[6] but he had no pencil, and we only had a piece of chalk in the house. So he wrote the pre-

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[4] Kinderstimmen. [5] übertönen (insep.). [6] After a comparative the English *than* is als. [7] Cf. 7, n. 6. [8] *to turn* is here intransitive, hence not wenden, but sich wenden. [9] sich öffnen, cf. n. 8 above. [10] waren or wurden? [11] umsonst.

[1] Say, in a by two oxen drawn cart, making *drawn* an adj. and inflecting it as such, thus: a house built by my father = ein von meinem Vater gebautes Haus. [2] halten. [3] *in front of*, vor. [4] Schon gut. [5] verschreiben. [6] Use dat., omit prep.

scription on[7] the door. None of us at home can[8] read or write, therefore I have brought you the door."

This same man was very fond of[9] sitting late in the village inn. His wife scolded him and said one day: "To-night I shall lock the house-door at ten o'clock." But what did the man do? Why,[10] he took the house-door off[11] its hinges and carried it with him[12] into the inn. So his wife could not lock the door.

12. A Letter.

BERLIN, June 4th,[1] 1901.

MY DEAR FATHER,[2]

Yesterday I arrived safe and sound in Berlin. My cousin Jack met me at the[3] station and we went then at once to my uncle's house.[4] We took a cab and it seemed to me[5] a long drive from the station. We could not talk much, for my cousin does not speak very much English, and I cannot speak very much German. But my German will soon improve, for now I shall hear nothing but[6] German. My uncle said to me last night[7]: "You[8] must not

---

[7] an. Case? [8] Bei uns kann niemand. [9] Say, sat very gladly (gern). [10] *Why* or *well* as an interjection is nun; when set off by a comma, it does not count as first word in clause. [11] aus. [12] Use mit as prefix, thus: He took his books with him = Er nahm seine Bücher mit.

[1] In dating a letter the acc. of def. time is used, thus May 2nd = d. 2. Mai (den zweiten Mai). [2] Use note of exclamation after Vater and place the words in the middle of the line. [3] am. [4] Say, to (nach) the house of my uncle. Meines Onkels Haus would be poetical. [5] Use dat., omit prep. [6] Cf. 9, n. 12. [7] gestern Abend. In German Nacht is not used in the sense of "evening" as in English. Thus: Gestern Abend war ich im Theater, but gestern Nacht habe ich gut geschlafen. [8] Du or Sie?

talk English with your cousins, only German. Learn German first and then you can teach your cousins [9] English." The girls are very talkative and really quite pretty, so I ought [10] soon to learn German, and then I shall teach them English. I cannot write you much about [11] my German relatives yet, for I saw them only last night and early this morning at [12] breakfast. I was very tired last night. The steamer arrived at [13] Hamburg at 6 A. M.,[14] therefore all the passengers had to get up very early.

13. A Letter *(continued)*.

We had a very pleasant voyage. There were [1] several young fellows among [2] the passengers and so we really had a jolly time on board. I was sea-sick only the first day, but then [3] nearly everybody was sick that day, for the sea was pretty rough and it was blowing quite hard.[4] I heard the captain say [5] to a passenger: "This is the worst [6] storm this year." But the passenger laughed and said: "Captain,[7] you always tell your passengers that."[8] "Well,"[9] laughed the captain, "they always like [10] to hear it." Most of the [11] passengers were Americans; there were a few Germans, but they all spoke English, and so I did not hear much German on board. But the stewards were Germans and I spoke a little German with them. My cabin-steward said to me: "You speak like a German." But perhaps he

---

[9] lehren takes double accus. [10] sollte ich, cf. 2, n. 6. [11] über (acc.). [12] beim. [13] in. [14] um 6 Uhr Morgens.

[1] Es waren. [2] unter. [3] freilich. [4] recht stark. [5] Infin., hence final. [6] der schlimmste. [7] Herr Kapitän. [8] das, here emphatic, hence place first in the clause. [9] Cf. 11, n. 10. [10] Use gern, thus: I like to do it = ich thue es gern. [11] die meisten.

wanted a good tip, for I heard him say the same to a lady, and she spoke an awful German; [12] even I could hear that.

14. A Letter *(continued)*.

I spent nearly a whole day in Hamburg and it was worth while.[1] One of the passengers, a young German, took me with him [2] and showed me the prettiest parts of the town. In the old part some of the streets are very narrow and the houses come close together at the top,[3] just as [4] in pictures of towns in the middle ages. The new part of the town is very beautiful, for it is built around the lake. But I won't give you a long description, or else my brother Tom will say: "Oh, he copied [5] that from [6] his guide-book." —. We had dinner [7] in the Ratskeller, under the new Rathaus, the finest building [8] in the city. It was a very good dinner, but not cheap. My German acquaintance wanted to pay, but I would not permit [9] it, for he had said to me once on the steamer: "I like America, but I did not make [10] my fortune there. I am going back poorer than I came." Altogether I do not find living [11] in Germany so very cheap. I have been [12] here only a day, and I have only a few marks left.[13]

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[12] Deutſch, neut.

[1] der Mühe (gen.) wert. [2] Cf. 11, n. 12. [3] oben. [4] gerade wie. [5] Say, he has copied. The perfect tense is used, especially in the spoken language, for reporting a fact in the past; thus: I saw your friend yesterday = Ich habe Ihren Freund geſtern geſehen. [6] aus [7] to have dinner = zu Mittag eſſen. [8] Case? [9] zulaſſen. [10] Cf. n. 5 above. [11] das Leben, the verbal noun is formed in German from the infin. with „das." [12] Use present tense; the present tense is used to denote that which was and still is. [13] übrig

15. A Letter *(conclusion)*.

To-day is the fourth and I have spent nearly all my pocket money for this month. Cannot you or [1] mother send me a few dollars before the first, and next month [2] I will try to meet my expenses.[3] I shall write mother a long letter
5 to-morrow, and then I can tell her more about [4] her relations here. I wrote her a postal-card on the steamer [5] and mailed it in Hamburg. The stewards sold very pretty postal-cards on [5] board and I bought several. All my luggage arrived here in good condition, I have lost nothing,
10 not even [6] my umbrella. It is raining here to-day, but we are going this afternoon to [7] the picture-gallery, so it does not matter.[8] My uncle said last night: "You had better [9] study in the morning [10] and then in the afternoon you can go with your cousins to see the town." So I must close
15 now and get to work.[11] Next time [12] I shall write you a German letter. Please do not forget about[13] the money. With love to [14] all,

Your loving son,[15]

JACK.

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[1] Repeat the verb in German; why? [2] Acc. of time. [3] mit dem Gelde auszukommen. [4] von. [5] auf dem Dampfer, but an Bord. [6] nicht einmal. [7] nach [8] so macht es nichts aus, or so thut es nichts. [9] Du solltest lieber. [10] Gen. of time. [11] to get to work = sich an die Arbeit machen. [12] das nächste Mal. [13] wegen. [14] mit Gruß an. [15] Dein Dich liebender Sohn.

PART II

DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE POSITION OF THE VERB IN DEPENDENT CLAUSES IN GERMAN.

A dependent clause is one which depends on another clause for its meaning. Thus, in the sentence, "When I was in town yesterday, I met your friend," the first clause is the dependent, and the second the independent or principal clause. For "when I was in town yesterday," by itself, is not a complete statement of a fact, it is dependent on "I met your friend" for its full meaning. Whereas "I met your friend" can stand alone, as a complete statement of a fact, and therefore is a principal or independent clause.

In German, a dependent clause is easily recognised by the final position of the finite verb; moreover, the dependent clause is always separated from the principal clause by a comma. Such however is not the case in English; hence it is very important to be able to recognise a dependent clause in English, when translating from English into German, so that the finite verb may be correctly placed at the end.

Thus in German the above sentence would be:

Als ich gestern in der Stadt war, traf ich Ihren Freund.
"When I yesterday in town was, met I your friend."

Notice that in the principal clause, following the dependent, the verb comes first. The reason for this is that the whole dependent clause counts as one element, therefore the verb

in the principal clause has really the second position in the whole sentence.

Compare these sentences:

1st element — 2nd element

Als ich in der Stadt war, traf ich Ihren Freund.

1st element — 2nd element

In der Stadt traf ich Ihren Freund.

1st element — 2nd element

Weil ich kein Geld habe, kann ich das Buch nicht kaufen.

1st element — 2nd element

Ohne Geld kann ich das Buch nicht kaufen.

The principal rules for the German verb-position are therefore:

1. **In independent clauses the finite verb comes second.**
2. **In dependent clauses the finite verb comes last.**

If the verb in a dependent clause is in a compound tense, then the finite verb (the auxiliary), according to the rule above, stands last; the past participle or infinitive standing before it, thus:

Nachdem er den Brief geschrieben hatte, ging er aus.
"After he had written the letter he went out."

Ich glaube, daß es morgen regnen wird.
"I think that it will rain to-morrow."

If an infinitive accompanies the finite verb in a dependent clause, the same rule is observed, thus:

Er schickte den Mann, weil er nicht selbst kommen konnte.
"He sent the man, because he could not come himself."

Er ging selbst, weil sein Bruder nicht zu gehen wünschte.
"He went himself because his brother did not wish to go."

Exceptions to final Position of Verb in Dependent Clauses.

1. In dependent clauses with „daß" omitted, the verb stands second, thus:

Er sagt, er könne morgen nicht kommen.
"He says he cannot come tomorrow."
(but, daß er morgen nicht kommen könne).

Er meinte, ich hätte den Brief geschrieben.
"He thought I had written the letter."
(but, daß ich den Brief geschrieben hätte).

2. Instead of wenn (*if*), with the verb final, the verb can be placed first and the conjunction omitted; this construction corresponds to the English, as:

Had I the time, I should go = Hätte ich die Zeit, so würde ich gehen.

Notice that so is used in this case at beginning of principal clause.

3. When, in a dependent clause, a compound tense of a modal auxiliary is used with the infinitive of another verb, then the finite verb stands before the infinitive and past participle, thus:

Wenn er wirklich hätte kommen wollen, wäre er gekommen = If he had really wanted to come, he would have come.

Er kam unerwartet, weil er nicht hatte schreiben können = He came unexpectedly, because he had not been able to write.

Nachdem er das Haus hatte bauen lassen, konnte er nicht dafür bezahlen = After he had had the house built, he could not pay for it.

Subordinating Conjunctions.

A dependent or subordinate clause is generally introduced by a subordinating conjunction or by a relative pronoun. The principal subordinating conjunctions are:

als, as, when.
als ob, } as if.
als wenn, }
bevor, } before.
ehe, }
bis, until.
da, as, since.
damit, in order that.
daß, that, so that.
falls, in case.
inwiefern, } how far.
inwieweit, }
indem, while.
nachdem, after.
ob, whether, (if).
obgleich, } although.
obwohl, }
seit, } since.
seitdem, }
weil, because.
wenn, if, whenever, when.
während, while.
wie, how.
wo, where.
wann, when.

It can therefore be stated as a rule that, after these subordinating conjunctions, the finite verb must always be placed at the end of the clause introduced by them.

Da, wie, wo and wann can, however, also be adverbs; in which case, of course, the verb comes second, thus:

Wie geht es ihm? but: Ich weiß nicht, wie es ihm geht.
Wo ist er? but: Ich weiß, wo er ist.

Wann kommt er morgen? but: Wissen Sie, wann er morgen kommt?

Da ist er! *There he is*, but: Da er hier ist, *As he is here.*

Remarks on the Use of some Subordinating Conjunctions.

AS.

1. The English conjunction *as*, when it expresses time in the past, is als or wie, thus:

As I was going home, I met a friend = Als (*or* wie) ich nach Hause ging, traf ich einen Freund.

2. But, when *as* expresses reason or cause, it is Da, thus:

As I have no money, I cannot buy the book = Da ich kein Geld habe, kann ich das Buch nicht kaufen.

WHEN.

1. The English *when*, referring to a single action, condition, or event in the past, is als, thus:

When I came home, I went to bed = Als ich nach Hause kam, ging ich zu Bett.

2. Referring to present and future time, or in the sense of *whenever*, it is wenn, thus:

When he comes this evening, you can see him = Wenn er heute Abend kommt, können Sie ihn sehen.

Whenever he came to the house, the door was locked = Wenn er nach dem Hause kam, war die Tür verschlossen.

3. When an interrogative adverb, it is wann, thus:

He asked me when he could come = Er fragte mich, wann er kommen könnte.

IF.

1. The English *if*, when interchangable with *whether*, therefore in indirect questions, is ob, thus:

He asked me if (*whether*) I could come = Er fragte mich, ob ich kommen könnte.

2. Otherwise denoting condition, it is wenn, thus:

If he were here, we should see him = Wenn er hier wäre, würden wir ihn sehen.

AFTER.

The conjunction *after* is nachdem, but the preposition *after* is nach, thus:

After he had written the letter he went out = Nachdem er den Brief geschrieben hatte, ging er aus.

But: He came after three o'clock = Er kam nach drei Uhr.

SINCE.

If *since* refers to time, it is seit or seitdem; but, if it expresses reason, it is da, thus:

Since he has been out, nobody has been here = Seit (*or* seitdem) er weg ist, ist niemand hier gewesen. — Since you are here, you can stay = Da Sie hier sind, können Sie bleiben.

Relative Clauses.

Relative clauses, being dependent clauses, have the finite verb always at the end. A relative clause is introduced by a relative pronoun. The relative pronouns in German are:

	Singular.	*Plural.*
Nom.	der, die das *or* welcher, welche, welches.	die *or* welche.
Gen.	dessen, deren, dessen.	deren.
Dat.	dem, der, dem *or* welchem, welcher, welchem	denen *or* welchen.
Acc.	den, die das *or* welchen, welche, welches.	die *or* welche.

The relative pronoun in German, as in English, takes its gender and number from the word to which it relates, but its case from the relative clause itself, thus:

I did not see the man who was here = Ich habe den Mann nicht gesehen, der (*or* welcher) hier war.

The man whom you saw is my friend = Der Mann, den (*or* welchen) Sie gesehen haben, ist mein Freund.

The woman whose child is sick is here = Die Frau, deren Kind krank ist, ist hier.

The boy whose book you have is my brother = Der Knabe, dessen Buch Sie haben, ist mein Bruder.

The pronouns wer, (*who*) and was, (*what*) are used as relatives only when they stand for an antecedent and relative combined, or relate to a word having a general or indefinite meaning, as:

Whoever (*he who*) told you this did not tell the truth = Wer Ihnen dieses sagte, sprach nicht die Wahrheit; but: The man, who told it you = Der Mann, der, etc.

He has lost all that he had = Er hat alles, was er hatte, verloren; but: He has lost the money that he had = Er hat das Geld, das er hatte, verloren.

My friend succeeded, which pleased me very much = Es gelang meinem Freunde, was mich sehr freute.

The relative cannot be omitted, as in English, thus:

The man I know = Der Mann, den ich kenne.
The books we read = Die Bücher, die wir lesen.

If a preposition stands before a relative pronoun which relates to an inanimate object, a compound of the preposition with wo is generally used, as:

The table, on which it stood = Der Tisch, worauf es stand.
The house, in which he lived = Das Haus, worin er wohnte.

Brief Summary of Verb-position in German.

Three positions are possible for the finite verb in German, viz:

I. Verb first. This position of verb coincides with the English. It is used in (1) interrogative sentences:

Haben Sie das Buch? = Have you the book?

(2) imperative: Kommen Sie her = Come here.

(3) optative: Hätte ich nur die Zeit! = Had I only time!

(4) conditional: Hätte ich die Zeit, so würde ich kommen = Had I the time I should come.

II. Verb second. This is the usual position for the finite verb in independent clauses, not belonging to **I.**

Gestern kam er = Yesterday he came.
Er kam gestern = He came yesterday.
Hier bin ich = Here I am.
Da ist er = There he is.

By "verb second" is of course understood that the first element may really consist of many words, or even a whole clause, provided these words are so closely related as to form one element of the sentence, thus:

1st element — 2nd element

Von allen Verwandten und Freunden habe ich Briefe bekommen = I have received letters from all relatives and friends.

1st element — 2nd element

Als er weg ging, machte er die Tür zu = When he went away he shut the door.

1st element — 2nd element

In der Heimat, bei seinen lieben Eltern, verbrachte er die glücklichsten Stunden = In his native place, with his beloved parents, he spent the happiest hours.

III. Verb last. This is the position for the finite verb in dependent clauses:

Nachdem er einen langen Brief an seinen Vater geschrieben hatte, ging er aus = After he had written a long letter to his father he went out.

The auxiliary verb is frequently omitted in dependent clauses, thus:

Er fragte mich, ob ich krank gewesen (sei) = He asked me whether I had been ill.

Seitdem er hier gewesen (ist), weiß ich alles = Since he has been here I know all.

SELECTIONS FOR TRANSLATION
WITH DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

16. Exercise with Dependent and Independent Clauses.

[In this exercise the punctuation is given for the German, viz: the dependent clause is separated from the principal clause by a comma.]

As[1] I was writing the letter, my friend came. — As[1] he has no pen, he cannot write the letter. — Before he could do it, it was already done. — Please wait, until he comes to-morrow. — The speaker spoke very loud, in order that everybody might[2] hear him. — He spoke, as if he knew[3] all. — The man told her, that he could[4] not come to-day. — In case you see him to-morrow, please tell him, that we cannot come. — I do not know, how far he is right.[5] — While she was waiting for[6] you, she read the letter. — He opened the window, after[7] he had shut the door. — The teacher asked the pupil, if (whether) he had[8] learnt his lesson. — Although it was raining, he went out. — Since her mother has been[9] ill, she has not been here. — Because the poor woman was ill, she could not work. — If the boy had time, he would study. — Whenever I meet him, he is glad to see me. — When[10] my friend came, my brother went away. — The stranger asked, how he could get to the nearest village. — I do not know, where he is to-day. — He asked me, when they were coming.[11]

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[1] Als or Da? see p. 25. [2] könnte. [3] mood? [4] Subj. why? [5] Recht hat. [6] auf (acc.). [7] nach or nachdem? see p. 26. [8] mood? [9] Cf. 14, n. 12. [10] Als, wenn or wann? see p. 25. [11] mood? Use past tense.

17. Exercise with Relative Clauses (see pp. 26–28).

[Punctuation is given for the German, relative clauses being separated from principal clauses by a comma.]

The man, who is here, is my friend. — The woman, who is so ill, is very poor and old. — The child, who is playing in the garden, is his sister. — The boy, whose mother you met yesterday, goes to the same school. — Mrs. Brown, whose son is the famous author, lives in this city. — The house, the roof of which you can see from here,[1] is an hotel. — My father, to whom I read[2] the long letter, listened attentively but said nothing. — The woman, to whom I gave the money, has lost her husband. — The room, in which he slept, had two small windows. — His brother, whom he had not seen for a long time,[3] arrived to-day. — The lady, whom you saw, was not my mother. — You have not returned the book, which I lent you two years ago. — Those boys, who have not learnt their lesson, are lazy. — The books, which are lying on the table, are mine. — The houses, which were burnt down[4] last night, were not insured. — The pupils, whose exercises are badly written, must copy them again. — The children, to whom he gave toys, were very happy. — The hills, which you see, are very high. — I do not know, what he said. — Whoever speaks, must speak loud. — He has lost all, that he had. — He learnt his lesson well, which pleased me very much.[5]

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[1] von hier aus. [2] vor-lesen. Omit prep. and use dat. [3] seit langer Zeit. [4] to be burnt down = ab-brennen. Remember that the separable prefix does not separate in dependent clauses with the verb final. [5] Omit "much."

18. The Horseshoe.

On[1] a hot summer day a peasant rode to[2] a distant village to sell some horses. He had taken his little son with him. After he had sold the horses he went home on[3] foot. While he was walking along he saw a horseshoe lying on the ground.[4] "Look there," said he to his son, "there lies a horseshoe! Pick it up and take it home." "Oh," said the son, "that is not worth while, it is only an old horseshoe." Then the father picked it up himself.[5] When they came to the next village he sold it to the blacksmith and bought some cherries with the money. After they had[6] walked a few miles the son became very thirsty. But no houses were in sight, and therefore he could get nothing to drink. He was walking behind his father very tired and thirsty when he saw a cherry lying on the ground. Quickly he picked it up and put it in his mouth. A little further he saw another cherry[7] which he likewise picked up[8] and ate. And so it went on until all the cherries were eaten up. Then the father said to his son: "If you had[9] picked up the horseshoe, you need not have picked up all the cherries."[10]

19. Three Asses.

Three young students who thought themselves[1] very witty, were taking a walk[2] one day in[3] the country, when they met a serious-looking old pedler. Thinking[4] that they could

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[1] an. [2] nach. [3] zu. Say, on foot home. [4] auf der Erde liegen. [5] selbst. [6] Intransitive verbs denoting motion take sein. [7] noch eine Kirsche. [8] Cf. 17, n. 4. [9] mood? [10] so hättest du nicht all die Kirschen aufzuheben brauchen (auxiliary; cf. hätte gehen sollen).

[1] sich halten für. [2] Use spazieren gehen. [3] auf. [4] Say, as they thought.

make fun of him [5] the one said: "Good morning,[6] father Abraham!" But the old man said not a word. "Good morning, father Isaac!" shouted the second student. As the old man did not answer the third student called to [7] him: "Good morning, father Jacob!" Then the old man looked at them quietly and seriously and said: "I am neither Abraham, nor Isaac, nor Jacob, but Saul, the son of Kis, who went out to seek his father's asses, and behold![8] here have I found them."

Another time [9] in the late autumn they saw an old peasant with snow-white hair, who was sitting and resting quietly by the roadside.[10] One of them asked him mockingly, whether snow was lying [11] on the mountains already. "It looks like it,"[12] answered the old peasant, "as the cattle have moved down [13] to [14] the low-land."

20. The Merchant and his Donkey.

A merchant was once travelling to [1] the market with his donkey, upon whose back were two heavy bags of [2] salt. As they crossed a brook on their way to [3] town the donkey stumbled and fell into the water. Before he could rise the salt dissolved, and when he finally had [4] risen he felt

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[5] to make fun of a man = sich über einen Mann lustig machen, or einen Mann zum besten haben. [6] Guten Morgen (acc. as it means: ich wünsche Ihnen einen guten Morgen). [7] Use zurufen. [8] Siehe! [9] Ein anderes Mal. [10] am Wege. [11] mood? [12] Es sieht danach aus. [13] Use sich herunter-ziehen with haben, as all reflexive verbs in German take haben as auxiliary. [14] *to* with the idea of motion towards a place is frequently nach.

[1] Cf. 19, n. 14. [2] Omit the partitive *of*. [3] Use article. [4] war or hatte? Cf. 18. n 6.

that his load had become much lighter. Because the salt was spoilt the merchant went back and bought a new load. Again they came to the brook. This time the donkey stumbled on purpose, and again he rose with a light load. But now the merchant saw that the donkey was playing him a trick. He went again to the city and bought a load of sponges, which he tied upon the donkey's back. When they came to the brook this time the foolish animal again stumbled and fell on purpose, although his load was a very light one.[5] The sponges rapidly filled [6] with water, so that he could hardly rise. When he finally succeeded he had to go many miles with his heavy load, and in addition to that [7] his master [8] beat him because he walked too slowly.

21. The Shoemaker and the Physician.

The wife of a poor shoemaker was very ill. The husband went to the only physician in the little town and said: "My poor wife is very ill, I fear she will [1] not live long. Cannot you come to my house as soon as [2] possible?" The physician who was a hard-hearted and avaricious man, replied: "If I am to [3] cure your wife I must perhaps visit her every day. Have you the money to pay me [4] for my services?" "I am only a poor man," answered the shoemaker, "but if you cure her I will pay you [5] every cent you demand." "But if I cannot cure her," said the physician, "what then?" "I shall pay you, whether you

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[5] Say, was very light. [6] Use the reflexive; cf. 10, n. 8. [7] *in addition to that,* noch dazu. [8] Herr (not Meister).

[1] will or wird? [2] so bald wie. [3] Use sollen. [4] Direct object, hence acc. [5] Indirect object, hence dat.

cure her, or kill her," cried the poor husband in despair. Then the physician was satisfied and treated the sick woman for many weeks[6] But she gradually became worse and died. The physician sent a heavy[7] bill to the shoe-
5 maker, but it remained unpaid. After a few months he went himself to his debtor and said: "Did you not promise to pay me every cent?" "Did you cure my wife?" asked the shoemaker. "That was impossible," answered the physician. "Did you kill her?" "Certainly not,"
10 replied the physician angrily. "If you neither cured nor killed her[8] I owe you nothing," said the shoemaker, "for I promised only to pay you if you either cured or killed her."

22. Who shall Ride?

A man was riding home on his donkey and his son was
15 walking alongside. On the way they met a man who said to the father: "It is not right that you ride and let your boy walk, you have stronger legs!" Then the father got down and let the boy ride. Soon, however, they met another man who said to the son: "That is not right, boy,
20 that you ride and let your father walk, you have younger legs." Thereupon father and son both got on the donkey and rode. They had ridden some distance when they met a third man who said angrily: "What[1] cruelty is that! two strong fellows on a poor weak beast. You ought to
25 be ashamed of yourselves[2]!" Then father and son got down and went on[3] foot, one on the right[4] and the other

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[6] viele Wochen lang. [7] hoch. [8] Use so to connect main with dependent clause.

[1] Was für ein. [2] to be ashamed of oneself = sich schämen. [3] zu [4] dem Esel zur Rechten.

on the left of the donkey. A fourth man whom they met said, however: "You are queer fellows! Would it not be[5] easier if one of[6] you rode?" So the father tied the fore-legs of the donkey together and his son tied the hind-legs, then they took a strong pole which they found near the[7] road and thus they carried the animal home on their shoulders. They tried to please everybody.[8]

23. The Sorrows of an old Woman.

There was once upon a time in a small village a preacher who thought that he had[1] a very beautiful voice. He was a good man and he sought to do good[2] by touching[3] the hearts of his congregation by[4] his voice. One day he had preached long and earnestly, and after the service he stayed in the church a short time in order to rest. When he was finally going out[5] he saw a poorly dressed old woman who was sitting all alone in the empty church and sobbing, as if her heart were breaking.[6] The good man went at once to her and said kindly: "My poor woman, why do you weep so bitterly?" "Alas," said the old woman, "I cannot tell you." When the preacher heard this answer he thought that the poor woman was crying because he had[7] touched her heart by his beautiful voice. He was, however, a kind-hearted man and therefore he thought to comfort her by the same means. But the[8] more

[5] Use preterite subj. [6] von. [7] nahe beim. [8] es jedem rechtzumachen.

[1] Subj. after verb of thinking, if the thought is expressed indirectly. [2] Gutes. [3] Form dep. clause introduced by indem. [4] *by* in the sense of "by means of" is durch. [5] hinaus. [6] als ob ihr das Herz bräche. [7] mood? [8] je, introduces dep. clause.

he spoke to her the[9] more she wept. At last she cried out: "Stop, kind Sir! or else my heart will break. For many years[10] I had an ass, a good faithful animal, which carried my vegetables to market and helped me to earn my
5 living.[11] But he died a few days ago. Whenever I hear your voice, it reminds me of[12] the voice of my ass, and it almost breaks my heart."

24. Kannitverstan.

A poor young journeyman came once to[1] Amsterdam to seek work. In his native village in Germany he had
10 always been happy and contented, because there all the people were about[2] as poor as[3] he and all had[4] to work hard to earn a living.[5] But in Amsterdam everything was different.[6] There were so many magnificent houses and rich people that he became discontented with his lot. While
15 he was wandering in one of the finest streets of the town, he saw a house which was larger and more magnificent than[7] the others. "What a[8] beautiful house," thought he "the windows are bigger than the doors in our village, and it has six chimneys. Oh, why should one man have such a[6]
20 house and so many have none[10]?" Then he said in[11] German to a man who was passing by: "Can you tell me, Sir, whose house that is?". "Kannitverstan," said the man who seemed to be in a hurry. "Kannitverstan," repeated the German, "Oh, what a rich man Kannitverstan must

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[9] desto. [10] Viele Jahre lang. [11] mein Brot. [12] an (acc.).

[1] Cf. 19, n. 14. [2] ungefähr. [3] ebenso arm wie. [4] Cf. 1, n. 13 [5] The inf. with zu and its object is best placed after the finite verb in dep. clause. [6] anders. [7] als. [8] Cf. 22, n. 1. [9] solch ein. [10] keines. [11] auf.

be!" Now the German could not understand Dutch, and the Dutchman could not understand German and thus a misunderstanding had arisen. For "kan nit verstan" is Dutch and means: "I cannot understand."

25. Kannitverstan *(continued)*.

Discontented with the world and himself the young man wandered on.[1] At last he came to the harbor, where hundreds of ships lay from all parts of the world. As he had never seen a ship before he was very astonished and thought: "How rich those people must be to whom these ships belong." But one ship especially drew his attention. It was a full-rigged ship[2] which had just returned from the[3] East Indies and was being unloaded. The journeyman looked at the bales, cases and casks which were being taken out of the ship, and the[4] more he looked[5] the more he wondered and thought to himself:[6] "I should like to[7] know to whom this ship and all these riches belong." At last he asked a workman who was carrying a case from the ship, to whom the ship and the goods belonged. But because the case was heavy and the workman not very polite, the only answer[8] he received was: "Kannitverstan." But this was enough for our German. "If a man has such a ship which brings him such goods," said he to himself,[9] "then it is no wonder that he has such a magnificent house. Oh! why is one man so rich and so many so poor?"

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[1] weiter. [2] Vollschiff, n. [3] Omit article. [4] Cf. 23, n. 8. [5] Use zu-sehen, which conveys the idea of "to look on". [6] bei sich. [7] Ich möchte. [8] Supply the rel. pron., which cannot be omitted in German. [9] zu sich.

26. Kannitverstan *(conclusion)*.

Thinking[1] sadly over this matter he began to walk slowly back to the humble tavern where he was stopping[2] and where they[3] spoke German. After he had walked some distance he saw a funeral procession which was coming slowly down the street.[4] The hearse was drawn by four black horses and dozens of carriages followed. Most of the people on the street stood still and took off their hats[5] as the hearse passed, and so the honest German did the same. He had never seen such a funeral-procession and he said to himself: "That must be a prince or a very rich man whom they are burying." "Excuse me," he said turning to[6] a man who was standing at his side,[7] "can you tell me whose funeral this is?" But the Dutchman only stared at[8] him and said: "Kannitverstan." "Oh! Kannitverstan's funeral!" said the poor journeyman, and half sadly, half joyfully he went on his way.[9] And whenever in life he felt[10] dissatisfied because so many people were rich and he was so poor, he had[11] only to think of[12] the rich Dutchman Kannitverstan, of his magnificent house, his fine ship, of his cases and bales and barrels from India, of his funeral and of his narrow grave.

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[1] Use nach-denken über (acc.) and translate the participial construction by a dep. clause introduced by indem or während. [2] wo er abgestiegen war. [3] man, or use passive. [4] die Straße herab. [5] den Hut, the German singular expressing that each one had one hat. [6] an (acc.). [7] an seiner Seite, or ihm zur Seite. [8] an-starren, with acc. [9] seines Weges (adv. gen.). [10] Use reflexive. [11] so brauchte er. [12] an (acc.).

27. The wise Judge.

A rich man in the East[1] had lost a considerable sum of money[2] which was sewed up[3] in a cloth. He immediately made his loss known[4] and offered a[5] hundred gold-pieces to the person who should find and return the money. Very soon an honest man came to him and said: "I have found your money, this is probably it.[6] Therefore take back your property." Although the rich man was very glad to have his money again, yet he wanted to defraud the honest finder of his promised reward. He therefore opened the cloth and counted the money. Then he said: "My friend, there were[7] eight hundred gold-pieces sewed up in the cloth, but now I find only seven hundred. I suppose you have opened a seam and taken out your reward. That was quite right, and I thank you[8] for bringing[9] me back the rest." The other man, however, asserted that he had not touched the money and of course demanded[10] his reward. As neither of them[11] would give in[12] they finally went to the judge. After the latter had heard the statement of each one[13] he said: "I shall assume that both of you[14] speak the truth. A cloth with eight hundred gold-pieces has been lost, one with seven hundred has been found. Therefore they cannot be the same. So the finder must keep the money until the person comes who lost seven hundred gold-pieces, and the man who lost eight hundred must wait patiently till somebody finds a cloth with that amount."

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[1] im Morgenlande. [2] Geldsumme, *f.* [3] eingenäht. [4] bekannt. [5] Omit *a*. [6] dies wird es wohl sein. [7] Es waren. [8] Case? [9] Say, that you have brought. [10] verlangte er. [11] Keiner von beiden. [12] nach-geben. [13] eines jeden. [14] beide von Ihnen.

28. Letter of a German Schoolboy.

HALLE, Oct. 14th,[1] 1900.
Kgl. Pædagogium, Franke'sche Stiftungen.

MY DEAR MOTHER,

I have passed my examination successfully and have been admitted to "Obertertia".[2] The teacher who examined me asked me from what school I came[3] and told me that I had only made two mistakes. We were[4] examined in Latin,[5] Greek and French, but not in Mathematics, of which[6] I was very glad. Please send me the twenty marks which father promised me as a[7] reward. We have here a beautiful large garden which is called[8] the "Plantage", with a bowling-alley and gymnastic apparatus. The Primaner and Sekundaner are allowed to[9] smoke in this garden, but not in their rooms. Adjoining the Plantage is[10] another[11] large garden, called the "Feldgarten." There we have our instruction in gymnastics three times a week,[12] but otherwise only the little boys play there. For[13] breakfast we get only coffee, a roll and a small piece of butter, for supper only soup and bread and butter,[14] for dinner soup, meat, potatoes and vegetables, Sundays also cake. The Primaner help themselves[15] first, then the Sekundaner, so that we Tertianer have sometimes very little to eat. Most of the boys have boxes sent to them[16] from home,[17] with bread, butter, sausage, ham, cake, chocolate and other good things. Please send me also such a box.

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[1] Cf. 12, n. 1. [2] bin in die Obertertia aufgenommen worden. [3] Mood? [4] Use werden. [5] im Lateinischen. [6] worüber. [7] zur. [8] heißt. [9] dürfen. [10] An die Plantage grenzt. [11] noch ein. [12] drei mal die Woche. [13] zum. [14] Butterbrot, *n.* [15] bedienen sich. [16] lassen sich . . . schicken. [17] von zu Hause.

29. Letter of a German Schoolboy *(conclusion).*

Sundays from two to[1] five we are allowed to go into town, also Wednesdays and Saturdays. But if a boy has not learnt his lesson his name is entered in the class-book.[2] If this happens once during the week he gets "Hausarrest" on Sunday, which means[3] he may go into the "Plantage" but not into town, but if twice, he gets "Stubenarrest," which means he must remain all day Sunday[4] in his room, if three times, he gets "Carcer,"[5] and whoever gets Carcer three times in a term is dropped.[6] On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons we all go bathing.[7] Every new boy who can swim must swim fifteen minutes in the river, or practice till he[8] can. If a boy cannot swim he must take lessons. I swam twenty minutes. In the morning[9] we are called[10] at a quarter to five, at half past five we have to be at[11] our desks and study till half past six. At half past six we breakfast, from seven to eleven we have school and from eleven to twelve study period, in which, however, we may read. At twelve is dinner, from twelve to two we may go into the Plantage, from two to four school, from four to five recess, five to seven is study period and at seven supper. In summer we have from seven to nine free, in winter from seven to eight. At nine the lower classes have to go to bed, the upper classes at ten. But now I have written enough. Give my love to father[12] and don't forget to send me a box of things to eat.[13]

Ever your loving son[14] Fritz.

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[1] bis. [2] wird er ins Klassenbuch geschrieben. [3] das heißt. [4] den ganzen Sonntag. [5] *Carcer* is the Latin word used for the school-prison. [6] wird fortgejagt. [7] Use infin. [8] Supply es. [9] Morgens. [10] Use wecken with werden. [11] an. [12] Grüße Vater. [13] Eßsachen. [14] Cf. 15, n. 15.

80. The Right Eye or the Left?

A farmer whose horse had been stolen a few days before, went to the horsefair to buy another one.[1] When he was looking at[2] the horses which were for sale,[3] he recognised his stolen horse amongst[4] them. "That's my horse which some[5] rascal stole!" cried he seizing[6] the horse by the bridle. The man who had this horse for sale, said politely: "You are mistaken, I think[7]; when did you lose your horse?" "Three days ago," said the farmer. "Then it cannot be your horse," said the man, "for I have had this horse for[8] two years." The farmer held his hands quickly over the horse's eyes and exclaimed: "Well, if you have had the horse so long then tell me, in[9] which eye is it blind?" Now the other man had really stolen the horse and in his confusion he quickly said: "In the left." "No," said the farmer, "that was a bad guess,[10] the horse is not blind in the left eye." "That was a slip of the tongue,[11] cried the thief, "the horse is blind in the right eye." Then the farmer took his hands off the horse's eyes and said: "Now it is clear that you are a thief and a liar, for the horse is not blind at all."[12] Thus the farmer got back his horse and the thief received his deserved punishment.

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[1] ein anderes. [2] Use sich an-sehen. [3] zum Verkauf. [4] unter. [5] irgend ein. [6] Place present participle final or form a dependent clause with indem. [7] glaube ich. [8] seit. [9] auf. [10] Say, that was badly guessed. [11] Ich habe mich versprochen. There are several reflexive verbs with prefix ver which denote a mistake made in the action expressed by the verb, thus sich verhören = to misunderstand. [12] garnicht.

31. A Threat.

Two drivers met[1] in a narrow street where the one could not easily make room for the other.[2] "Drive out of my way!"[3] cried the one. "No, you drive[4] out of my way!" cried the other. "I won't," said the one. "And I won't either,"[5] said the other, and as neither of them[6] wanted to make room a violent quarrel arose, in which very many unnecessary words were used. At last one of them said: "Listen,[7] now I ask you for the[8] last time, will you drive out of my way or not? If you won't I shall do to you[9] what I did once to a fellow who would not get out of my way." This threat frightened the other driver. "Well," said he, "then help me at least[10] push your wagon aside, otherwise I shall not have room to turn out."[11] The other gladly did this and in a few minutes the cause of the quarrel was removed. Before they parted the one who had turned out said to the other: "I say,[12] you threatened you would do the same to me that you did to another fellow who would not get out of your way. Now, tell me, what did you do to him?" "Well, the rude fellow would not drive out of my way, so I drove out of his way."

32. The Peasant and his Son.

A peasant boy had been away from home[1] a few months and came back with the bad habit of lying[2] about what[3]

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[1] Use sich begegnen. [2] dem anderen Platz machen. [3] fahren Sie mir aus dem Weg. [4] Imperative. [5] auch nicht. [6] Cf. 27, n. 11. [7] Hören Sie mal. [8] for the = zum. [9] mit Ihnen machen. [10] wenigstens. [11] auszuweichen. [12] Sagen Sie mal, or Hören Sie mal.

[1] von Hause. [2] Use infin. with zu. [3] über das was.

he had seen. One day he was going with his father to a distant village and on seeing[4] a big dog he told his father that he had[5] seen a dog which was bigger than his father's biggest horse. The father told him that that was indeed very wonderful, but that there were many wonderful things in this world. For instance, they themselves were now coming to a wonderful bridge, on which lay a stone, and everybody who had lied that day knocked against the stone and broke his leg. This frightened the poor boy and he told his father that perhaps he had been mistaken,[6] the dog was only as large as an ox. As they came nearer to the bridge[7] the boy seemed to become still uneasier and told his father that the dog was anyway as big as a calf. But now the bridge was in sight and the father walked quietly towards it[8] but said not a word. When they reached the bridge the boy caught hold of his father's arm[9] and cried: "O father, listen! do not walk so fast! How can you believe that I ever saw such a dog! The dog was of course as big — as all dogs are."

33. The travelling Scholar in Paradise.

Many stories are[1] told of the travelling scholar in the middle ages. One of the best known has been used as a[2] farce by Hans Sachs, a German poet of the sixteenth century. This story runs as follows[3]: A travelling scholar comes to a peasant's wife whose husband is working in[4] the fields, and begs. He tells her that he had travelled far

[4] Say, when he saw. [5] Remember to use subj. mood for indirect discourse! [6] Use sich irren. [7] der Brücke näher. [8] auf sie zu. [9] to catch hold of somebody's arm = jemanden beim Arme ergreifen.

[1] werden. [2] Omit article. [3] lautet wie folgt. [4] auf.

and had also been in Paris. The good woman believes everything that the scholar tells her and not having heard[5] of Paris she thinks he means Paradise. As her first husband was dead she asks the scholar if he had seen him in Paradise. "Oh yes," says the scholar, noticing[6] the mistake, and the woman asks: "How is the dear man?"[7] "Well," says the scholar, "he is cold,[8] for he has no clothes to wear. You sent him there[9] in a shroud, and that is all that he has. Other wives care better for their husbands and send them there in their best clothes." The poor woman is deeply grieved to hear this and in her simplicity she asks the scholar if he is going back to Paradise. "Oh yes," says the rascal, "I am just on the way there." Then the woman begs him to wait a minute, runs into the house, fetches her second husband's best clothes and all the money[10] she can find, makes a bundle of it[11] and begs the scholar to take[12] it to her late[13] husband. The scholar promises gladly to do so[14] and hurries off.

84. The travelling Scholar in Paradise *(conclusion)*.

Soon the second husband comes home to dinner[1] and she tells him what she has done. He perceives her stupidity, but being[2] a man of few words, says[3] nothing, saddles his horse and rides as fast as he can after the student.[4] The latter sees him coming,[5] hides his student's cap[6] and mantle and likewise the bundle which the woman had given him, in the bushes and sits down near a swamp.

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[5] Say, because she had not heard. [6] Say, who notices. [7] Wie geht's dem lieben Mann. [8] es friert ihn. [9] dahin. [10] Supply rel. pron. [11] daraus. [12] Use bringen. [13] selig. [14] es.

[1] zum Essen. [2] Cf. 33, n. 5. [3] Repeat pronoun. [4] dem Studenten nach. [5] Use infin. [6] Form compound noun.

The peasant comes up[7] and shouts: "Have you seen a travelling scholar with a bundle?" "Certainly," was the answer, "he just ran across this swamp as if the dogs were after him.[8] If you want to catch him you had better leave[9] your horse here; you can't ride across the swamp." The peasant takes his advice, ties his horse to[10] a tree and begs the scholar to keep his eye on the horse[11] till he comes back. This the scholar promises to do. The peasant runs across the swamp as fast as he can through mud and water. As soon as he is some way off[12] the scholar fetches hat, mantle and bundle, jumps on the horse and rides off — to Paradise. When the peasant, tired, wet and angry, finally comes back to fetch his horse, he finds that the animal has also gone — to Paradise. So he has to walk home to his wife, and neither[13] can reproach the other for credulity.

35. The Prussian Dodge.

Frederick the Great was very fond of hearing what the common soldiers thought of[1] him and for that reason often frequented[2] in disguise the taverns where his soldiers caroused. One day he went into a tavern and sat down at[3] a table at which[3] an old soldier was sitting, and very soon the king and the soldier were chatting like old comrades, for both had been in many a battle together. The soldier insisted on[4] paying for everything and the king

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[7] heran. [8] hinter ihm her. [9] laß lieber. [10] an. Case? [11] nach dem Pferde zu sehen. [12] eine Strecke weit weg. [13] keines von Beiden.

[1] von. [2] Say, frequented he often. [3] an. Case? [4] bestand darauf, followed by inf. with zu.

noticed that the old fellow had money, although it was not pay-day. "How is it,[5] comrade," said the king, "that you can make your money last so long? It's little enough[6] we poor soldiers get." "That's easy enough if you know the Prussian dodge," was the answer. "The Prussian dodge," repeated the king, "what's that?" "You an old soldier and don't even[7] know that? It's simple enough. Sell or pawn everything that you don't need. To-day, for instance, I sold[8] my sword and made myself[9] a wooden one; that's good enough in times of peace,"[10] and with a sly expression the old fellow drew his sword and showed the astonished king a wooden one.

86. The Prussian Dodge *(conclusion)*.

A few days later the king was reviewing his troops and riding down the ranks[1] he recognised his old acquaintance with the wooden sword. He immediately got off his horse,[2] walked up to the man[3] and to the horror of the surrounding officers said to him: "Draw your sword and cut off my head![4] "Your majesty,"[5] said the trembling soldier, "how can I commit such a crime?" "Your first duty is obedience[6] to your king," shouted Frederick with an[7] angry voice, "draw your sword!" Then the poor old fellow lifted his eyes to[8] Heaven and with a trembling voice exclaimed: "I obey! But may Heaven change my steel sword to[9] a wooden

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[5] Wie kommt es. [6] Supply was. [7] nicht einmal. [8] Cf. 14, n. 5. [9] mir. [10] in Friedenszeiten.

[1] als er die Reihen hinab ritt. [2] vom Pferde ab-steigen. [3] auf den Mann zu. [4] mir den Kopf. [5] Eure Majestät. [6] Supply art. [7] Omit art. [8] Supply art. (zum). [9] in (acc.).

one when I draw it to strike my king!" Thereupon he drew his sword and it was a wooden one. With a hearty laugh the king mounted his horse and rode on.

Another time at[10] a review the king asked a soldier who had a deep scar on his face: "Friend, in what tavern did you get that scar?" "At Kolin," was the quick reply, "where your majesty payed the bill," an allusion to[11] the defeat which Frederick the Great suffered in that battle.

37. George Stephenson.

George Stephenson, to whom we owe the invention of the locomotive, was[1] born in the year 1781, in a little village in the neighborhood of Newcastle. His father, a workman in a coal-mine, was known in his village by[2] the name of[3] "Old Bob." Young[4] George led the ordinary life of a poor village boy; he helped his mother, brought his father the dinner and so on.[5] When he was older he tended the cows of a widow in the village, for which he received two pence a day.[6] But the boy's greatest pleasure was to make small machines out of clay, such as[7] he had noticed in the mine where his father worked. Later on[8] he helped his father, and at the[9] age of fourteen he became a[10] stoker. Already at[11] that time various experiments had been made to invent means for the quicker transportation of the heavily laden coal-trucks, but without any practical result. George had heard of it and he determined to build

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[10] bei. [11] auf (acc.).

[1] wurde. [2] unter (dat.). [3] Omit. [4] Adj. before proper name, hence supply def. art. [5] und so weiter. [6] den Tag. [7] *such as* = wie. [8] Späterhin. [9] im. [10] Omit. [11] zu.

a wagon driven by steam.[12] He really succeeded in building[13] a machine which moved along ponderously and with[14] a terrible noise four to five miles an hour. But the following year he built a better one.

88. The Death of Captain Cook.

Captain Cook was one of the most famous navigators, not only of England, but also of the whole world. He was the son of a farm-labourer and was born in the year 1728, in the county of[1] Yorkshire. Up to his thirtieth year he was a common sailor. But at last his talent as a[2] navigator was recognised and on the 30th July, in the year 1768, he sailed on a voyage of discovery as captain of the ship "Endeavor." Through the many discoveries which he made on his three voyages around the world his name has become immortal. From his third voyage Cook never returned to the great grief of all who knew him.

When his ship was lying at anchor off[3] one of the Sandwich Islands he went ashore with only a few sailors in order to force the natives to return some articles which they had stolen from his ship. The natives separated him by[4] treachery from his men[5] and then attacked him from behind.[6] One of them struck him on the head with a club, another stabbed him in the neck. His lifeless body was then mutilated in[7] the most shameful manner. Thus perished the man to whom England owes so many of her colonies in the Pacific Ocean.

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[12] For construction cf. 11, n. 1. [13] Infin. with zu. [14] unter (dat.).

[1] Omit. [2] Omit indef. art. [3] in der Nähe. [4] durch. [5] Leute. [6] von hinten. [7] auf (acc.).

39. The three Rings.

In olden times there[1] lived a man in the East who possessed a ring of inestimable value. The stone was an opal which reflected a[2] hundred beautiful colors, and this ring had the secret power of making[3] its owner beloved by[4] his fellowmen, if he wore it in full belief in[5] this power.

No wonder then that the man in the East always wore it and prized it so highly that he wished to retain it in his family forever.

Therefore he bequeathed the ring to the son whom he loved best, with the condition that the son should do the same, and that the owner should be the head[6] of the family in virtue of the ring, whether he be the eldest or not. Thus the ring passed[7] from father to son,[8] from generation to generation, until it came into the hands of a father of three sons, who were all three equally obedient to their father[9] and whom he conseqently loved equally well.[10] Only whenever he was alone with one and the other two not present, that son seemed to him to be worthier of the ring, and thus in moments of weakness[11] he promised each son the ring.

40. The three Rings *(continued)*.

When he felt, however, that death[1] was approaching it pained him deeply that he could only leave[2] the ring to

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[1] Omit. [2] Omit. [3] Use infin. with zu. [4] beliebt bei; bei has here the meaning "amongst." [5] an (acc.). [6] das Haupt. [7] ging—über. [8] vom Vater auf den Sohn. [9] Place dat. before adj. [10] sehr. [11] Use gen. with def. art.

[1] Supply def. article. [2] hinterlassen.

one son, and thus had deceived the other two who had depended on his promise. So he secretly sent for[3] a skilful goldsmith and ordered him to make two other rings exactly like the magic-ring, and bade him spare neither trouble nor expense. The goldsmith succeeded so well that, when he brought the rings, the father himself could not distinguish them from the genuine one. Joyfully he had each son come alone to him,[4] gave him his blessing and a ring — and then he died.

But hardly was the father dead before[5] each son wanted to be the head of the family in virtue of the ring. In vain they examined the rings in order to find the true one; none of the three sons could prove that he had[6] it, the rings were all alike.[7] Then they quarrelled and finally went to a wise judge. Each one[8] swore to the judge that he had[9] received the ring from his father, that his father had loved him and therefore could not have deceived him,[10] and however much he[11] was ready to believe only the best about[12] his brothers, yet rather than even[13] suspect his loving father, he must accuse them of fraud.[14]

41. The three Rings *(conclusion)*.

The wise judge spoke: "Do you think I am here to solve riddles? All three rings are alike; how can I tell[1] the difference? But wait! The genuine ring possesses the magic charm of making the owner beloved by his fellow-

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[3] nach. [4] zu sich. [5] als. [6] Subj. [7] sich alle gleich. [8] Ein jeder. [9] Mood? [10] daher ihn nicht betrogen haben könne. [11] wie sehr er auch. [12] von. [13] auch nur. [14] Supply article.

[1] erkennen.

men. That must decide, for the other rings cannot do that. Well, whom do two of you love most? You are silent? Then each one loves only himself most, but not his brothers? Oh, then you are all three deceived. None of
5 you have[2] the right ring. The true ring was probably lost[3] and to hide the loss your father had three rings made. I cannot pass judgment.[4] But if you want my advice instead of a judgment, then listen! Let each one[5] think[6] his ring the true one. For perhaps your father really loved
10 you all equally well and did not wish to favour one at the expense of the others. Then let each one strive to make himself beloved by his fellow men and thus prove that he has the genuine ring. And when the rings have passed through the hands of many generations perhaps a wiser
15 judge than I will be able to decide who has the true ring."

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[2] Keiner von euch hat. [3] ging . . . verloren. [4] Say, I can pass no judgment. [5] Case? [6] halten für.

VOCABULARY

EXPLANATIONS

The abbreviations employed are as follows:

acc.	— accusative.	*intrs.*	— intransitive.
adj.	— adjective.	*m.*	— masculine.
adv.	— adverb.	*n.*	— neuter.
comp.	— comparative.	*pl.*	— plural.
conj.	— conjunction.	*prep.*	— preposition.
dat.	— dative.	f.	— verb takes as auxiliary sein.
f.	— feminine.	*sub. conj.*	— subordinating conjunction.
gen.	— genitive.	*trs.*	— transitive.
inf.	— infinitive.		

A dash (—) indicates the repetition of the title word.

The genitive of nouns is indicated when it differs from the nominative, the plural is indicated whenever the noun has one. Thus: Sack, *m.* -es, ¨e = masculine gender; genitive singular, Sackes; nominative plural, Säcke.

The principal parts of the strong and irregular verbs are given, unless they occur very frequently in compounds.

Verbs which take sein as auxiliary are marked f.; those taking sein or haben are marked f. or h.

Separable compounds are indicated by hyphen (-); inseparables are written as one word.

Only the meanings which occur in the text are given.

VOCABULARY.

A.

a, an, ein; not —, kein.
able, be —, können, konnte, gekonnt.
about, *prep.*, um (*acc.*); *adv.*, umher; (nearly) ungefähr; be — to, im Begriffe sein zu.
above, über (*acc. or dat.*).
accuse, an-klagen, beschuldigen, (of, *gen.*).
acquaintance (an), ein Bekannter, *m.*, *inflects like an adj.*
across, über (*acc. or dat.*).
advice, Rat, *m.* -es; to take —, Rat an-nehmen.
advise, raten, riet, geraten (*dat. pers.*).
affair, Sache, *f.* -n.
after, *prep.*, nach (*dat.*); *sub. conj.*, nachdem; *adv.*, nachher, darauf.
afternoon, Nachmittag, *m.* -s, -e.
afterwards, nachher.
again, wieder, nochmals.
against, gegen (*acc.*).
age, Alter, *n.* -s.
ago, vor (*dat.*); a year ago = vor einem Jahr.
alas! ach!
alike. gleich.
all, *adj.*, all; (whole) ganz; not . . . at all, gar nicht.
alley, Gasse, *f.* -n.
allowed, be —, dürfen, durfte, gedurft.
allusion, Anspielung, *f.* -en, (to, [auf, *acc.*).
almost, fast.
alone, allein, all —, ganz allein.
along, entlang (*after noun*); to walk —, dahin-gehen.
alongside, an der Seite, daneben
already, schon.
also, auch.
although, obgleich (*sub. conj.*)
altogether, überhaupt.
always, immer.
American, Amerikaner, *m.* -s, —.
among, unter (*dat. or acc.*).
amount, Summe, *f.* -n.
anchor, Anker, *m.* -s, —; at — vor Anker.
and, und.
angry, zornig, böse.
animal, Tier, *n.*, -es, -e.
another, ein anderer, noch ein; one —, einander.
answer, Antwort, *f.*, -en.
answer, to —, antworten.
any, irgend ein; not —, kein.
anything, irgend etwas; not —, nichts.
anyway, jedenfalls.
appear, erscheinen, erschien, erschienen, s.

approach, sich nahen, sich nähern.
arise, entstehen, entstand, entstanden, s.
around, um (*acc.*); *adv.*, herum.
arrive, an-kommen, kam an, angekommen, s. (at, in, *dat.*).
article, Sache, *f.* -n.
as, wie; (*time*) als; (*cause*) da; as . . . as, so . . . wie; — if, als ob, als wenn; — soon as, sobald wie.
ashamed, to be —, sich schämen.
ashore, (*motion*) an's Land.
aside, bei Seite.
ask, (question) fragen; (request) bitten, bat, gebeten; — for, bitten um (*acc.*).
ass, Esel, *m.* -s, —.
assert, behaupten.
assume, an-nehmen, nahm an, angenommen.
astonished, erstaunt (at, über, *acc.*).
astonishment, Erstaunen, *n.* -s.
at, (town) in (*dat.*); (time) um (*acc.*); — home, zu Hause; — the side, an der Seite.
attack, an-greifen, griff an, angegriffen.
attention, Aufmerksamkeit, *f.* -en.
attentive, aufmerksam.
author, Schriftsteller, *m.* -s, —.
autumn, Herbst, *m.* -es, -e; late —, Spätherbst, *m.* -es, -e.
avaricious, geldgierig.
away, weg, fort, davon.
awful, schrecklich.

B.

back, *adv.* zurück; the —, der Rucken, *m.* -s, —; to go —, zurück-kehren, s.
bad, schlecht, schlimm.
bag, Sack, *m.* -es, ¨e.
bale, Ballen, *m.* -s, —.
bank, Ufer, *n.* -s, —.
barrel, Faß, *n.* -es, ¨er.
barn, Scheune, *f.* -n.
bathe, baden.
battle, Schlacht, *f.* -en.
beast, Tier, *n.* -es, -e.
beat, schlagen, schlug, geschlagen.
beautiful, hübsch, schön.
because, weil (*sub. conj.*). [den, s.
become, werden, wurde, gewor-
bed, Bett, *n.* -es, -en.
before, *prep.*, vor (*dat. or acc.*); *sub. conj.*, ehe, bevor; *adv.*, vorher, zuvor.
beg, betteln; (request) bitten (for, um, *acc.*).
beggar, Bettler, *m.* -s, —.
begin, an-fangen, fing an, angefangen.
behind, hinter (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.* hinterher.
belief, Glaube, *m.* -ns, -n; — in, Glaube an (*acc.*).
believe, glauben.
belong, gehören.
beloved, beliebt.
bequeath, vermachen.
better, besser; you had — do it, tun Sie es lieber.
bid, heißen, hieß, geheißen, (*takes double acc.*).

big, groß (*comp.*, größer, *super.*, größt).
bill, Rechnung, *f.* -en; (for drinks) Zeche, *f.* -n.
bitterly, bitterlich.
black, schwarz.
blacksmith, Schmied, *m.* -es, -e.
blessing, Segen, *m.* -s, —.
blind, blind.
blow, blasen, blies, geblasen; (of wind) wehen; to — hard, stark wehen.
board, on —, an Bord.
body, Körper, *m.* -s, —; Leib, *m.* -es, -er.
book, Buch, *n.* -es, ¨er.
born, geboren.
both, beide.
bowling-alley, Kegelbahn, *f.* -en.
box, Kiste, *f.* -n.
boy, Knabe, *m.* -n, -n, Junge, *m.* -n, -n.
bread, Brot, *n.* -es, -e; — and butter, Butterbrot, *n.* -es.
break, brechen, brach, gebrochen.
breakfast, Frühstück, *n.* -s, -e.
breast, Brust, *f.* ¨e.
bridge, Brücke, *f.* -n.
bridle, Zügel, *m.* -s, —.
bring, bringen, brachte, gebracht.
broad, breit.
brook, Bach, *m.* -es, ¨e.
brother, Bruder, *m.* -s, ¨.
bucket, Eimer, *m.* -s, —.
build, bauen.
building, Gebäude, *n.* -s, —.
bundle, Bündel, *n.* -s, —.
burn, brennen, brannte, gebrannt.
bury, begraben, begrub, begraben
bush, Busch, *m.* -es, ¨e.
but, aber, allein, sondern (*only after a negative*); nothing —, nichts als; not only . . . but also, nicht nur . . . sondern auch.
butter, Butter, *f.*
buy, kaufen.
by, (place) bei (*dat.*); (agent) von (*dat.*); (instrument) durch (*acc.*)

C.

cab, Droschke, *f.* -n.
cabin, Kajüte, *f.* -n; — steward, Zimmersteward, *m.* —s, —s.
cake, Kuchen, *m.* -s, —.
calf, Kalb, *n.* -es, ¨er.
call, rufen, rief, gerufen; to be called, heißen, hieß, geheißen, genannt sein.
can, können, konnte, gekonnt.
cap, Mütze, *f.* -n; student's —, Studentenmütze.
captain, Kapitän, *m.* -s, -e.
care, sorgen.
carouse, zechen.
carpenter, Tischler, *m.* -s, —; Zimmermann, *m.* -s, -leute; -'s shop, Tischlerwerkstätte, *f.* -n.
carriage, Wagen, *m.* -s, —.
carry, tragen, trug, getragen.
cart, Wagen, *m.* -s, —.
case, Kiste, *f.* -n.
case, in —, falls (*sub. conj.*).
cask, Faß, *n.* -es, ¨er.
catch, fangen, fing, gefangen; — hold, ergreifen, ergriff, ergriffen.

cattle, Vieh, *n.* -es, (no plural).
cause, Ursache, *f.* -n; to —, verursachen.
cave, Höhle, *f.* -n.
cent, Cent, *m.* -es, —.
century, Jahrhundert, *n.* -s, -e.
certainly, gewiß.
chalk, Kreide, *f.* -n.
change, verwandeln.
chat, plaudern.
cheap, billig.
cherry, Kirsche, *f.* -n.
child, Kind, *n.* -es, -er.
chimney, Schornstein, *m.* -s, -e.
chocolate, Schokolade, *f.* -n.
church, Kirche, *f.* -n.
citizen, Bürger, *m.* -s, —.
city, Stadt, *f.* ¨e
class, Klasse, *f.* -n.
clay, Lehm, *m.* -s.
clear, klar.
clock, o'—, Uhr, *f.*; at three o'clock, um drei Uhr.
close, zu-machen, schließen, schloß, geschlossen; *intrs.*, sich schließen.
close, dicht; — by, dicht bei (*dat.*).
cloth, Tuch, *n.* -es, ¨er.
clothes, Kleider, *nom. pl.*; Zeug, *n.* -es.
club, Keule, *f.* -n.
coal-mine, Kohlengrube, *f.* -n.
coal-truck, Kohlenwagen, *m.* -s, —.
coffee, Kaffee, *m.* -s.
cold, kalt; he is cold, es friert ihn.
colony, Kolonie, *f.* -n.
color, Farbe, *f.* -n; in many -s, bunt.
come, kommen, kam, gekommen, s.; — back, zurück-kommen, s.
comfort, trösten.
commence, an-fangen, fing an, angefangen.
commit, begehen.
common, gemein.
comrade, Kamerad, *m.* -en, -en.
conclusion, (concluded), Schluß, *m.* -es.
condition, (state), Zustand, *m.* -s, ¨e; Bedingung, *f.* -en.
confusion, Verwirrung, *f.* -en.
congregation, Gemeinde, *f.* -n.
connect, verbinden, verband, verbunden.
consequently, folglich.
considerable, beträchtlich.
contented, zufrieden.
continue, fort-setzen, fort-fahren, fuhr fort, fortgefahren.
continued, (of a story), Fortsetzung, *f.*
copy, ab-schreiben, schrieb ab, abgeschrieben.
cost, kosten.
council, Rat, *m.* -es; town —, Stadtrat, *m.* -s.
councilman, Ratsherr, *m.* -n, -en.
count, zählen.
country, Land, *n.* -es, ¨er; in the —, auf dem Lande.
country-lane, Landweg, *m.* -s, -e.
county, Grafschaft, *f.* -en.
course, of —, natürlich.
cousin, Cousin, *m.* -s, -s, Vetter, *m.* -s, -n; (female cousin) Base, *f.* -n, Cousine, *f.* -n.

cover, (distance) zurück-legen.
cow, Kuh, *f.* ¨-e.
credulity, Leichtgläubigkeit, *f.* -en.
crime, Verbrechen, *n.* -s, —.
cross, to —, durchschreiten, durchschritt, durchschritten.
cruelty, Grausamkeit, *f.* -en.
cry, Ruf, *m.* -es, -e.
cry, to —, rufen, rief, gerufen; (weep) weinen.
cure, heilen, kurieren.
current, Strömung, *f.* -en.
cut, schneiden, schnitt, geschnitten; — off, ab-schneiden.

D.

dance, tanzen.
dark, dunkel, finster.
day, Tag, *m.* -es, -e.
dead, tot.
dear, lieb, teuer.
death, Tod, *m.* -es, -e.
debtor, Schuldner, *m.* -s, —.
deceive, betrügen, betrog, betrogen.
decide, entscheiden, entschied, entschieden.
deep, tief; -ly, tief.
defeat, Niederlage, *f.* -n.
defraud, — somebody of a thing, einen um etwas bringen.
demand, verlangen.
depend, sich verlassen (on, auf, *acc.*).
description, Beschreibung, *f.* -en.
deserve, verdienen.
desk, Pult, *m. or n.* -es, -e.
despair, Verzweiflung, *f.*
destroy, zerstören.
determine, sich entschließen, entschloß, entschlossen.
die, sterben, starb, gestorben, s.
difference, Unterschied, *m.* -s, -e.
different, verschieden; (otherwise) anders.
dinner, Mittagsessen, *n.* -s, —; to have —, zu Mittag essen.
discharge (of cargo), löschen, aus-laden.
discontented, unzufrieden.
discovery, Entdeckung, *f.* -en.
disguise, Verkleidung, *f.* -en.
dissolve, zerschmelzen, zerschmolz, zerschmolzen, s.
distance, Entfernung, *f.* -en; some —, eine Strecke weit.
distant, entfernt.
distinguish, unterscheiden, unterschied, unterschieden.
distress, Not, *f.*
do, tun, tat, getan.
doctor, Doktor, *m.* -s, -en.
dodge, Kniff, *m.* -es, -e.
dog, Hund, *m.* -es, -e.
dollar, Dollar, *m.* -s, -s; **five** dollars, fünf Dollar.
donkey, Esel, *m.* -s —.
door, Tür, *f.* -en.
down, ab, herab, hinab; — the street, die Straße hinab or herab.
dozen, Dutzend, *n.* -s, -e.
draw, ziehen, zog, gezogen; — attention, Aufmerksamkeit auf sich ziehen.

dress, to —, kleiden, an-ziehen, zog an, angezogen.
drink, trinken, trank, getrunken.
drive, the —, Fahrt, *f.* -en.
drive, to —, treiben, trieb, getrieben; (in a vehicle) fahren, fuhr, gefahren, *f.*; — away, vertreiben, vertrieb, vertrieben.
driver, Fuhrmann, *m.* -s, ... leute.
drown, to be -ed, ertrinken, ertrank, ertrunken, *f.*; (soundlouder) übertönen.
druggist, Apotheker, *m.* -s, —.
drug-store, Apotheke, *f.* -n.
during, während (*gen.*).
Dutch, holländisch.
Dutchman, Holländer, *m.* -s, —.
duty, Pflicht, *f.* -en.

E.

each, jeder, -e, -es; — one, ein jeder.
early, früh.
earn, verdienen; to — one's living, sein Brot verdienen.
earnestly, ernst.
East, Osten, *m.* -s; (orient) Morgenland, *n.* -es.
East Indies, Ost-Indien, *n.* -s.
easy, leicht.
eat, essen, aß, gegessen; — up, auf-essen; (of animals) fressen.
either, entweder; — ... or, entweder ... oder.
eldest, ältest.
eleven, elf.
else, sonst.
empty, leer.
England, England, *n.* -s.
English, englisch; (the — language) Englisch.
enough, genug.
enter, ein-treten, trat ein, eingetreten, *f.*
equal, -ly, gleich.
especially, besonders.
even, sogar; not —, sogar nicht.
evening, Abend, *m.* -s, -e; this —, heute Abend.
ever, jemals; for —, auf ewig.
every, jeder, -e, -es; alle (*pl.*).
everybody, jedermann.
everything, alles.
everywhere, überall.
exactly, genau.
examination, Prüfung, *f.* -en; Examen, *n.* -s, ... mina; to pass an —, ein Examen bestehen.
examine, prüfen, examinieren.
exclaim, aus-rufen, rief aus, ausgerufen.
excuse, entschuldigen; — me, entschuldigen Sie.
exercise, Aufgabe, *f.* -n; Exercitium, *n.* -s, ... tia.
expense, Kosten, *pl.*; at the — auf Kosten.
experiment, Versuch, *m.* -s, -e.
expression, Ausdruck, *m.* -s, -e.
eye, Auge, *n.* -s, -n.

F.

face, Gesicht, *n.* -s, -er.
faithful, treu.
fall, fallen, fiel, gefallen, *f.*

family, Familie, *f.* -n.
famous, berühmt.
far, weit.
farce, Fastnachtspiel, *n.* -s, -e.
farmer, Landmann, *m.* -s, -leute.
farm-laborer, Bauernknecht, *m.* -s, -e.
fast, schnell, rasch.
father, Vater, *m.* -s, ¨.
favour, begünstigen.
fear, fürchten.
feeble, schwach.
feel, fühlen, *intrs.* sich fühlen.
fellow, (very familiar), Kerl, *m.* -s, -e; Mensch, *m.* -en, -en; young -s, junge Leute. [-en.
fellow-man, Mitmensch, *m.* -en.
festival, Fest, *n.* -es, -e.
fetch, holen.
few, wenige; a —, einige, ein paar.
field, Feld, *n.* -es, -er.
fifteen, fünfzehn.
fill, sich füllen.
finally, schließlich.
find, finden, fand, gefunden.
finder, Finder, *m.* -s, —.
fine, schön.
first, *adj.* erst; *adv.* zuerst.
five, fünf.
flow, fließen, floß, geflossen, s.
flute, Flöte, *f.* -n, Pfeife, *f.* -n.
follow, folgen, s. (*dat.*).
fond, to be — of doing anything, etwas gern tun.
foolish, einfältig. [Fuß.
foot, Fuß, *m.* -es, ¨e; on —, zu
for, *prep.*, für (*acc.*); *conj.*, denn; — many years, viele Jahre lang.
force, zwingen, zwang, gezwungen.
fore-leg, Vorderbein, *n.* -s, -e.
forget, vergessen, vergaß, vergessen.
former, the —, der erstere.
fortune, Glück, *n.* -es; (property) Vermögen, *n.* -s, —.
four, vier; fourth, vierte.
fourteen, vierzehn.
fraud, Betrug, *m.* -s.
Frederick, Friedrich, *m.* -s.
free, frei.
French, französisch.
frequent, to —, besuchen.
friend, Freund, *m.* -es, -e; (female friend) Freundin, *f.* -nen.
frighten, bange machen, erschrecken (*weak*); to be -ed, erschrecken, erschrak, erschrocken, bange sein.
from, von (*dat.*); aus (*dat.*).
front, *adj.* vorder.
front, in — of, vor (*dat. and acc.*).
full, voll.
fun, to make — of, sich lustig machen über (*acc.*).
funeral, Begräbnis, *n.* -nisses, -e.
funeral-procession, Leichenzug, *m.* -s, ¨e.
further, weiter.

G.

garden, Garten, *m.* -s, ¨.
generation, Geschlecht, *n.* -s, -er; from — to —, von Geschlecht zu Geschlecht.
gentleman, Herr, *m.* -n, -en.
genuine, echt

George, Georg.
German, deutsch; (the — language) Deutsch; the —, der Deutsche.
Germany, Deutschland, *n.* -s.
get, (become) werden, wurde, geworden, s.; (come) kommen, kam, gekommen, s.; (receive) bekommen; — up, auf-stehen, stand auf, aufgestanden, s.; — down, ab-steigen, stieg ab, abgestiegen, s.; — on (mount), auf-steigen, s.; — back, zurück-bekommen.
girl, Mädchen, *n.* -s, —.
give, geben, gab, gegeben; — in, nach-geben.
glad, froh; to be —, sich freuen; to be — of, sich freuen über (*acc.*).
gladly, gern.
go, gehen, ging, gegangen, s.; — on (continue), fort-fahren, fuhr fort, fortgefahren; (walk on), weiter-gehen, s.
goldsmith, Goldschmied, *m.* -s, -e.
gone, *adv.* weg, fort.
good, gut.
goods, Güter, (*pl of* Gut, *n.* = property).
gradually, allmählich.
grave, Grab, *n.* -es, ¨er.
great, groß.
Greek, *adj.* griechisch.
grief, Kummer, *m.* -s.
grieved, betrübt, bekümmert.
ground, Boden, *m.* -s; on the —, auf der Erde.
grow, wachsen, wuchs, gewachsen, s.; (become) werden.
grown-up, erwachsen.
guess, raten, riet, geraten.
guide, Führer, *m.* -s, —; — book, Führer, *m.* -s, —.
gymnastic-apparatus, Turngerät, *n.* -s, -e.
gymnastics, Turnen, *n.* -s; instruction in —, Turnunterricht, *m.* -s.

H.

habit, Gewohnheit, *f.* -en.
hair, Haar, *n.* -es, -e.
half, *adj.* halb; the —, die Hälfte, -n; half past five, halb sechs.
ham, Schinken, *m.* -s, —.
hand, Hand, *f.* ¨e.
happen, geschehen, geschah, geschehen, s.
happy, glücklich.
harbor, Hafen, *m.* -s, ¨.
hard, (difficult) schwer; to blow —, stark wehen; — hearted, hartherzig.
hardly, kaum.
hat, Hut, *m.* -es, ¨e.
have, haben, hatte, gehabt; — to, müssen, mußte, gemußt; to — a thing done, etwas machen lassen.
he, er; — who, der welcher or derjenige welcher.
head, Kopf, *m.* -es, ¨e; (chief), Haupt, *n.* -es, ¨er.
hear, hören.

hearse, Leichenwagen, *m.* -s, —.
heart, Herz, *n.* -ens, -en.
hearty, herzlich.
heaven, Himmel, *m.* -s, —.
heavy, schwer; -ily laden, schwerbeladen.
help, helfen, half, geholfen, (*dat.*); to — oneself (at table), sich nehmen, sich bedienen.
hen, Huhn, *n.* -es, ⸗er.
her, sie (*acc.*); ihr (*dat.*); *poss.* ihr, ihre, ihr.
here, hier.
hide, verstecken, verbergen, verbarg, verborgen.
high, hoch, (*comp.* höher, *super.* höchst); -ly, hoch.
hill, Hügel, *m.* -s, —; Berg, *m.* -es, -e.
him, ihn (*acc.*); ihm (*dat.*).
himself, sich.
hind-leg, Hinterbein, *n.* -s, -e.
hinge, Angel, *f.* -n.
his, sein, seine, sein.
hold, halten, hielt, gehalten.
hole, Loch, *n.* -es, ⸗er.
home, *adv.* nach Hause, heim; at —, zu Hause; from —, von Hause; the home (native place), die Heimat, *f.* -en.
honest, ehrlich.
horror, Entsetzen, *n.* -s.
horse, Pferd, *n.* -es, -e; — fair, Pferdemarkt, *m.* -s, ⸗e; — shoe, Hufeisen, *n.* -s, —.
hot, heiß.
hotel, Hotel, *n.* -s, -s; Gasthof, *m.* -s, ⸗e.
hour, Stunde, *f.* -n.
house, Haus, *n.* -es, ⸗er.
how, wie.
however, jedoch, aber; — much, wie sehr . . . auch.
humble, bescheiden.
hundred, Hundert, *n.* -s, -e.
hurry, Eile, *f*; to be in a —, Eile haben; to —, eilen.
husband, Mann, *m.* -es, ⸗er.

I.

I, ich.
if, wenn (*sub. conj.*); (whether), ob (*sub. conj.*); as —, als ob (wenn); even if, wenn . . . auch.
ill, krank.
immediately, sogleich.
immortal, unsterblich.
impossible, unmöglich.
improve (oneself), sich verbessern.
impudent, frech.
in, *prep.*, in (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, ein, herein, hinein.
increase, *intrs.*, sich vermehren; *trs.*, vermehren.
indeed, freilich, in der Tat.
India, Indien, *n.* -s.
inestimable, unschätzbar.
inhabitant, Einwohner, *m.* -s, —.
inn, Schenke, *f.* -n, Wirtshaus, *n.* -es, ⸗er; village —, Dorfschenke, *f.* -n.
insist on, bestehen auf (*acc.*).
instance, for —, zum Beispiel.
instead of, anstatt (*gen.*); (*with verb*) anstatt zu (*with inf.*).

instruction, Unterricht, *m.* -s; —in gymnastics, Turnunterricht, *m.* -s.
insure, versichern.
into, in (*acc.*).
invent, erfinden, erfand, erfunden.
invention, Erfindung, *f.* -en.
island, Insel, *f.* -n.

J.

Jack, Hans (*abbr. of* Johannes).
joined, to be — to (border on), grenzen an (*acc.*).
jolly, lustig; to have a — time, sich amüsieren, lustig sein.
journey, Reise, *f.* -n.
journeyman, Handwerksbursche, *m.* -n, -n, Geselle, *m.* -n, -n.
joy, Freude, *f.* -n.
joyful, -ly, freudig.
judge, Richter, *m.* -s, —.
judgment, Urteil, *n.* -s, -e; to pass —, Urteil fällen.
July, Juli, *m.* -s.
jump, springen, sprang, gesprungen, s.
June, Juni, *m.* -s.
just, eben; — as, gerade wie.

K.

keep, behalten, behielt, behalten.
kill, töten, tot machen.
kind, freundlich, gütig; — hearted, gutherzig; — Sir, lieber Herr.
king, König, *m.* -s, -e.
knock, stoßen, stieß, gestoßen; — at the door, an die Tür klopfen.
know, wissen, wußte, gewußt; (be acquainted with) kennen, kannte, gekannt.
known, bekannt; best —, bekannteſt.

L.

laden, beladen.
lady, Dame, *f.* -n.
lake, See, *m.* -s, -n.
lame, lahm.
lane, Weg, *m.* -es, -e; country —, Landweg, *m.* -s, -e.
large, groß; (*comp.* größer).
last, letzt; at —, zuletzt, endlich; — night, gestern Nacht, gestern Abend.
last, to —, dauern; to make the money last, mit dem Gelde auskommen.
late, spät; — husband, seliger Mann.
Latin, lateinisch.
latter, the —, der letztere.
laugh, lachen; the —, das Lachen, *n.* -s.
lazy, faul, träge.
lead, führen.
learn, lernen.
least, at —, wenigstens.
leave, verlassen, verließ, verlassen; lassen; (bequeath) hinterlassen.
left, linke; *adv.* links; (over, remaining) übrig.

leg, Bein, *n.* -es, -e.
lend, leihen, lieh, geliehen.
lesson, (task) Aufgabe, *f.* -n, Lektion, *f.* -en; (hour of instruction) Stunde, *f.* -n.
let, lassen, ließ, gelassen.
letter, Brief, *m.* -es, -e.
liar, Lügner, *m.* -s, —.
lie, liegen, lag, gelegen; (to tell a lie) lügen, log, gelogen.
life, Leben, *n.* -s, —.
lifeless, leblos.
lift, heben, hob, gehoben.
light, Licht, *n.* -es, -er; *adj* leicht.
like, to —, gern haben, mögen; I should —, ich möchte gern; he likes to talk, er spricht gern.
like, *adj.*, gleich (*dat.*); *adv.*, wie.
likewise, gleichfalls.
limp, hinken.
listen, zu-hören; he listened to me, er hörte mir zu.
little, (of size) klein; (of quantity) wenig; a —, ein wenig.
live, leben; (dwell) wohnen.
load, Ladung, *f.* -en.
load, to —, laden, lud, geladen.
lock, zu-schließen, schloß zu, zugeschlossen.
locomotive, Lokomotive, *f.* -n.
lonely, einsam.
long, lang, *adv.*, lange.
look, sehen, sah, gesehen; — at, an-sehen (*with acc.*); he looked at him, er sah ihn an; (appear) aus-sehen.
lose, verlieren, verlor, verloren.
loss, Verlust, *m.* -es, -e.
lot, Los, *n.* -es.
loud, laut.
love, lieben.
lower, unter.
low-land, Flachland, *n.* -s, ¨er.
luggage, Gepäck, *n.* -s, -e.

M.

machine, Maschine, *f.* -n.
magic, Zauber, *m.* -s; — ring, Zauberring, *m.* -s, -e; — charm, Zauberkraft, *f.* ¨e.
magnificent, prachtvoll.
mail, to —, auf die Post geben.
majesty, Majestät, *f.* -en.
make, machen.
man, Mann, *m.* -es, ¨er.
manner, Weise, *f.* -n.
mantle, Mantel, *m.* -s, ¨.
many, viele.
march, marschieren, s.; gehen, ging, [gegangen, s.
mark, Mark, *f.* —.
market, Markt, *m.* -es, ¨e; — place, Marktplatz, *m.* -es, ¨e.
master, Herr, *m.* -n, -en.
mathematics, Mathematik, *f.*
matter, Sache, *f.* -n; it does not matter, es tut nichts, es macht nichts aus.
mayor, Bürgermeister, *m.* -s, —.
mean, (signify), bedeuten; (think), meinen.
means, Mittel, *n.* -s, —.
meat, Fleisch, *n.* -es.
meet, treffen, traf, getroffen; (by chance) begegnen (*dat.* s.); (to assemble) zusammen-kommen; (to call for) ab-holen.

merchant, Kaufmann, *m.* –s, .. leute.
merry, lustig.
middle-ages, Mittelalter *n.* –s.
mile, Meile, *f.* –n.
mine, Grube, *f.* –n.
minute, Minute, *f.* –n.
mistake, Irrtum, *m.* –s, ¨er; (in an exercise, etc.) Fehler, *m.* –s, —.
mistaken, to be —, sich irren, sich versehen, versah, versehen.
misunderstanding, Mißverständnis, *n.* –nisses, –nisse.
mockingly, spottend.
moment, Augenblick, *m.* –s, –e.
money, Geld, *n.* –es, –er.
month, Monat, *m.* –s, –e.
more, mehr.
morning, Morgen, *m.* –s, —.
most, meist; *adv.* am meisten.
mother, Mutter, *f.* ¨.
mount, besteigen, bestieg, bestiegen.
mountain, Berg, *m.* –es, –e.
mouse, Maus, *f.* ¨e.
mouth, Mund, *m.* –es.
move, ziehen, zog, gezogen, s.; — down, sich herunter- or hinunter-ziehen; — along, sich fortbewegen.
Mr., Herr, *m.* –n, –en.
Mrs., Frau, *f.* –en.
much, viel.
mud, Schmutz, *m.* –es, Kot, *m.* –es.
muddy, schmutzig.
music, Musik, *f.*
must, müssen, mußte, gemußt.
mutilate, verstümmeln.
my, mein.

N.

name, Name, *m.* –ns, –n.
narrow, eng.
native, Eingeborener, (*inflects like adj.*).
native village, Heimatsdorf, *n.* –es, ¨er.
navigator, Seefahrer, *m.* –s —.
near, nahe (*dat.*), nahe bei (*dat.*); –er, näher; –est, nächst; to come —, sich nähern.
nearly, beinahe.
neck, Hals, *m.* –es, ¨e; (nape) Nacken, *m.* –s, —.
need, brauchen.
neighbourhood, Nähe, *f.*
neighbouring, benachbart.
neither . . . nor . . . but, weder . . . noch . . . sondern.
never, niemals, nie.
new, neu.
next, nächst.
nice, nett.
night, Nacht, *f.* ¨e; last —, gestern Nacht, gestern Abend.
nine, neun.
no, *adj.* kein; *adv.*, nein; — one, keiner, niemand, –s; no . . . at all, gar kein.
nobody, niemand, –s, keiner.
noise, Lärm, *m.* –s.
none, keiner.
nor, noch.
not, nicht; — a, kein; — at all garnicht.

nothing, nichts; — at all, garnichts; nothing but, nichts als.
notice, bemerken.
now, nun, jetzt.

O.

obedience, Gehorsamkeit, *f.* -en.
obedient, gehorsam.
obey, gehorchen (*dat.*).
o'clock, Uhr; at ten —, um zehn Uhr; at half past ten —, um halb elf Uhr.
of, von (*dat.*); (material) aus, von (*dat.*).
off, weg, davon.
offer, an-bieten, bot an, angeboten; — a reward, eine Belohnung aus-setzen.
officer, Offizier, *m.* -s, -e.
often, oft.
Oh! Ach! Oh!
old, alt; -en, alt, (*comp.* älter).
on, auf, an (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, weiter, fort.
once, einmal, einst; at —, sogleich; — more, noch einmal; — upon a time there was, es war einmal, es gab (*acc.*) einmal.
one, ein; *pron.*, einer, der eine; — of them, einer von ihnen; any —, irgend einer; every —, jedermann; no —, niemand; some —, jemand; the —, der eine; — another, einander.
only, nur; *adj.*, einzig; not — . . . but also, nicht nur . . . sondern auch.
opal, Opal, *m.* -es, -e.
open, öffnen, auf-machen; *intr.* sich öffnen.
or, oder; either . . . or, entweder . . . oder.
order, (command) befehlen, befahl, befohlen (*dat.*); — (goods, etc.) bestellen.
order, the —, der Befehl, -s, -e; (commission) Bestellung, *f.* -en; in — that, damit; in — to, um . . . zu.
ordinary, gewöhnlich.
other, ander; each —, einander, sich; the -s, die anderen.
otherwise, sonst.
ought, I —, ich sollte; he ought to have done it, er hätte es thun sollen.
out, out of, aus (*dat.*); *adv.* aus, hinaus, heraus. Hinaus means motion away from the speaker, heraus motion towards the speaker.
over, über (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, hin- or her-über.
owe, schuldig sein, schulden; (be obliged for) verdanken.
owner, Besitzer, *m.* -s, —.
ox, Ochs, *m.* -en, -en.

P.

Pacific Ocean, Stille Meer, *n.* -es.
pain, to —, schmerzen.
paradise, Paradies, *n.* -es; in —, im Paradies.

Paris, Paris, *n.*
part, Teil, *m.* -es, -e.
part, to —, scheiden, schied, geschieden.
pass, — by, vorbei-gehen, s.; (of time) vergehen, s.; — an examination, ein Examen bestehen; — judgment, Urteil (*n.*) fällen.
passenger, Passagier, *m.* -s, -e.
patiently, geduldig.
pawn, versetzen, verpfänden.
pay, bezahlen.
pay-day, Zahltag, *m.* -es, -e.
peasant, Bauer, *m.* -s, -n; -'s wife, Bauernfrau, *f.* -en; -boy, Bauernknabe, *m.* -n, -n.
pedler, Trödler, *m.* -s, —.
pen, Feder, *f.* -n.
pencil, Bleistift, *m.* -s, -e; Bleifeder, *f.* -n.
people, Leute, *pl.*
perceive, bemerken.
perhaps, vielleicht.
perish, um-kommen, kam um, umgekommen.
person, Person, *f.* -en.
physician, Arzt, *m.* -es, ¨e.
pick up, auf-heben, hob auf, aufgehoben.
picture, Bild, *n.* -es, -er; — gallery, Bildergalerie, *f.* -n.
piece, Stück, *n.* -es, -e.
plan, Plan, *m.* -es, ¨e.
play, spielen.
pleasant, angenehm.
please, gefallen, gefiel, gefallen, (*dat.*); (request) bitte; be pleased with, sich freuen über (*acc.*).
pleasure, Vergnügen, *n.* -s, —.
pocket, Tasche, *f.* -n; — money Taschengeld, *n.* -es, -er.
poet, Dichter, *m.* -s, —.
pole, Stange, *f.* -n.
police-court, Polizeiamt, *n.* -s, ¨er.
polite, höflich.
ponderously, schwerfällig.
poor, arm; -er, ärmer; -ly, ärmlich.
possess, besitzen, besaß, besessen.
possible, möglich.
postal-card, Postkarte, *f.* -n.
potato, Kartoffel, *f.* -n.
power, Macht, *f.* ¨e; Kraft, *f.* ¨e.
practical, praktisch.
practice, üben, sich üben.
preach, predigen.
preacher, Prediger, *m.* -s, —.
prescription, Rezept, *n.* -es, -e.
present, zugegen.
pretty, hübsch, schön; (considerably) ziemlich; — good, ziemlich gut.
prince, Prinz, *m.* -en, -en; Fürst, *m.* -en, -en.
prize, schätzen.
probably, wahrscheinlich.
procession, Zug, *m.* -es, ¨e.
promise, versprechen, versprach, versprochen.
promise, the —, das Versprechen, -s, —.
property, Eigentum, *n.* -s, ¨er.
prove, beweisen, bewies, bewiesen.
Prussian, *adj.* preußisch.
punishment, Strafe, *f.* -n.

pupil, Schüler, *m.* -s, —; *fem.* Schülerin, *f.* -nen.
purpose, Absicht, *f.* -en; on —, mit Absicht, absichtlich.
push, schieben, schob, geschoben; — aside, bei Seite schieben.
put, stellen, stecken, setzen; — in, hinein-setzen; — in the mouth, in den Mund stecken.

Q.

quarrel, Streit, *m.* -es, -e.
quarrel, to —, sich streiten, stritt, gestritten.
quarter, Viertel, *m.* -s, —; — to five, Viertel vor fünf or drei Viertel auf fünf.
queer, sonderbar, komisch.
quick, schnell, rasch.
quiet, ruhig.
quite, ganz.

R.

railroad, Eisenbahn, *f.* -en.
rain, the —, der Regen, -s, —.
rain, to —, regnen.
rank, Reihe, *f.* -n.
rapidly, schnell.
rascal, Schelm, *m.* -s, -e.
rat, Ratte, *f.* -n; — -catcher, Rattenfänger, *m.* -s, —.
rather, lieber; — than, lieber als.
reach, erreichen.
read, lesen, las, gelesen.
ready, bereit.
really, wirklich.
reason, (ground) Grund, *m.* -es, ¨e; for that —, aus dem Grunde.
receive, erhalten, erhielt, erhalten.
recess, Freistunde, *f.* -n.
recognise, erkennen, erkannte, erkannt.
reflect, zurück-strahlen.
relation, relative, Verwandt-er, *m.* (*inflects like an adj.*).
remain, bleiben, blieb, geblieben, s.
remember, sich erinnern (*gen.*).
remind of, erinnern an (*acc.*).
remove, beseitigen.
repeat, wiederholen.
reply, the —, die Erwiderung, -en.
reply, erwidern, antworten.
reproach, vor-werfen, warf vor, vorgeworfen; — somebody for something, jemandem etwas vorwerfen.
rest, the —, der Rest, -es, -e.
rest, to —, ruhen, sich aus-ruhen.
result, Erfolg, *m.* -s, -e.
retain, behalten, behielt, behalten.
return (to give back), zurück-geben; (to come back) zurückkommen, zurück-kehren, s.
review, the —, die Musterung, -en.
review, to —, mustern.
revolve, sich drehen.
reward, Belohnung, *f.* -en; to offer a —, eine Belohnung aussetzen.
rich, reich.
riches, Reichtum, *m.* -s, ¨er.
rid, los; to get — of, los werden (*acc.*).

riddle, Rätsel, *n.* -s, —.
ride, (on horseback) reiten, ritt, geritten, s. or h; (in a vehicle) fahren, fuhr, gefahren, s.
right, recht; all —, schon gut.
ring, Ring, *m.* -es, -e.
rise, auf-stehen, stand auf, aufgestanden, s.
river, Fluß, *m.* -es, ¨e.
road, Weg, *m.* -es, -e; by the — side, am Wege.
roll (of bread), Semmel, *f.* -n, Brötchen, *n.* -s, —.
roof, Dach, *n.* -es, ¨er.
room, Zimmer, *n.* -s, —; to make —, Platz machen.
rough, roh; (of water) bewegt; pretty —, ziemlich bewegt.
round, *adj.*, rund; *adv.*, um . . . herum.
rude, roh.
run, laufen, lief, gelaufen, s. or h.

S.

sack, Sack, *m.* -es, ¨e.
sad, traurig.
saddle, to —, satteln.
safe, sicher; — and sound, wohlbehalten.
sail, segeln.
sailor, Matrose, *m.* -n, -n.
sale, Verkauf, *m.* -s, ¨e; for —, zum Verkauf.
salt, Salz *n.* -es.
same, the —, derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe.
satisfied, zufrieden.
Saturday, Sonnabend, *m.* -s, -e.
sausage, Wurst, *f.* ¨e.
say, sagen.
scar, Narbe, *f.* -n.
scholar, Schüler, *m.* -s, —; traveling —, fahrender Schüler.
school, Schule, *f.* -n; at —, in der Schule; — -boy, Schulknabe, *m.* -n, -n, Schuljunge, *m.* -n, -n.
scold, schelten, schalt, gescholten.
sea, See, *f.* -n; — -sick, seekrank.
seam, Naht, *f.* ¨e.
second, zweit; the —, der zweite.
secret, *adj.*, geheim; -ly, im geheimen.
see, sehen, sah, gesehen.
seek, suchen.
seem, scheinen, schien, geschienen.
seize, ergreifen, ergriff, ergriffen.
sell, verkaufen.
send, schicken, senden, sandte, gesandt, (for, nach, *dat.*).
separate, trennen.
serious, ernst.
service, (divine) Gottesdienst, *m.* -es, -e; (— of a physician) Hilfsleistung, *f.* -en.
seven, sieben.
several, mehrere.
sew, nähen.
shall, sollen; (*futurity*) werden.
shameful, schändlich.
she, sie.
ship, Schiff, *n.* -es, -e.
shoemaker, Schuhmacher, *m.* -s
shop, Laden, *m.* -s, ¨.
short, kurz.

shoulder, Schulter, *f.* -n.
shout, (for joy) jauchzen; laut schreien, schrie, geschrieen.
show, zeigen.
shrill, schrill.
shroud, Leichentuch, -s, ⸗er.
shut, zu-machen, schließen, schloß, geschlossen; *intrans.*, sich schließen.
sick, krank.
side, Seite, *f.* -n.
sight, in —, in Sicht.
silent, to be —, schweigen, schwieg, geschwiegen.
simple, einfach.
simplicity, Einfältigkeit, *f.*
since, *prep.*, seit (*dat.*); *sub. conj.*, seit, seitdem.
single, einzig.
sir, Herr, mein Herr, *m.* -n, -en.
sister, Schwester, *f.* -n.
sit, sitzen, saß, gesessen; — down, sich hin-setzen.
six, sechs; -th, sechste.
sixteenth, sechzehnte.
skilful, geschickt.
sleep, schlafen, schlief, geschlafen.
slowly, langsam.
sly, schlau.
small, klein.
smoke, rauchen.
snow, Schnee, *m.* -s.
so, so, also; — that, damit, so daß.
sob, schluchzen.
soldier, Soldat, *m.* -en, -en.
solve, lösen.
some, etwas; *pl.* einige; -times, zuweilen; -body, jemand.
son, Sohn, *m.* -es, ⸗e.
soon, bald.
sorrow, Leiden, *n.* -s, —.
sound, Klang, *m.* -es, ⸗e; safe and —, wohlbehalten.
sound, to —, erklingen, erklang, erklungen, s.
soup, Suppe, *f.* -n.
spare, sparen.
speak, sprechen, sprach, gesprochen; reden.
speaker, Redner, *m.* -s, —.
spend (money), aus-geben; — (time), zu-bringen.
spoil, verderben, verdarb, verdorben.
sponge, Schwamm, *m.* -es, ⸗e.
spring, springen, sprang, gesprungen, h. and s.
stab, stechen, stach, gestochen.
stable, Stall, *m.* -es, ⸗e.
stand, stehen, stand, gestanden; (endure) aus-halten.
stare, an-starren; — at somebody, jemanden an-starren.
statement, Aussage, *f.* -n; (assertion) Behauptung, *f.* -en; (report) Bericht, *m.* -s, -e.
station, Bahnhof, *m.* -s, ⸗e.
stay, bleiben, blieb, geblieben, s.
steal, stehlen, stahl, gestohlen.
steam, Dampf, *m.* -es.
steamer, Dampfer, *m.* -s, —.
steel, stählern.
steward, Steward, *m.* -s, -s.
stick, *trans.*, stecken; *intrans.*, stecken bleiben, s.
stick, the —, der Stock, -es, ⸗e.

still, *adv.* noch; *conj.* doch; *adj.* ruhig, still.
stoker, Heizer, *m.* -s, —.
stone, Stein, *m.* -es, -e.
stop, an-halten; (sojourn) sich auf-halten; (cease) auf-hören.
store, Laden, *m.* -s, ¨.
storm, Sturm, *m.* -es, ¨e.
story, Geschichte, *f.* -n.
strange, seltsam, fremd.
stranger, Fremd-er, *m.*, *inflects like an adj.*
street, Straße, *f.* -n.
strike, schlagen, schlug, geschlagen.
strive, sich bestreben.
strong, stark; *comp.*, stärker.
student, Student, *m.* -en, -en.
study, studieren.
study-period, Arbeitstunde, *f.* -n.
stumble, stolpern, straucheln.
stupid, dumm.
stupidity, Dummheit, *f.* -en.
succeed, gelingen, gelang, gelungen, s. (*impersonal verb with dat.*); he succeeded, es gelang ihm.
successfully, glücklich, mit Erfolg.
such, solch; — a, ein solcher, solch ein.
suddenly, plötzlich.
suffer, erleiden, erlitt, erlitten.
sufficient, genug.
sum, Summe, *f.* -n; — of money, Geldsumme, *f.* -n.
summer, Sommer, *m.* -s, —; — -day, Sommertag, *m.* -s, -e.
Sunday, Sonntag, *m.* -s, -e.
supper, Abendbrot, *n.* -s.
suppose, vermuten, an-nehmen.
surround, umgeben.
suspect, in Verdacht haben.
swamp, Sumpf, *m.* -es, ¨e.
swear, schwören, schwor, geschworen.
swim, schwimmen, schwamm, geschwommen, h. and s.
swimming-lesson, Schwimmstunde, *f.* -n.
sword, Schwert, *n.* -es, -er.

T.

table, Tisch, *m.* -es, -e.
take, nehmen, nahm, genommen; — off, ab-nehmen.
talent, Talent, *n.* -s, -e, Begabung, *f.* -en.
talk, sprechen, sprach, gesprochen; reden.
talkative, gesprächig.
tavern, Schenke, *f.* -n, Herberge, *f.* -n.
tea, Tee (Thee), *m.* -s.
teach, lehren (*acc.*), bei-bringen (*dat.*).
teacher, Lehrer, *m.* -s, —; *fem.* Lehrerin, *f.* -nen.
tear, reißen, riß, gerissen; — down, ab-reißen.
tell, sagen, (relate) erzählen.
tend, hüten.
tenth, zehnte.
term, Semester, *n.* -s, —.
terrible, schrecklich.

than, als.
thank, danken (*dat.*).
that, *rel.*, der, welcher; *demons.*, der, jener; *conj.*, daß; all —, alles was; so —, damit, so daß.
the, der, die, das; the . . . the, je . . . desto (je *introduces dep. cl.*, desto *the main cl.*).
them, (*dat.*) ihnen; (*acc.*) sie.
then, dann.
there, da, dort.
therefore, daher, darum.
thereupon, darauf, hierauf.
they, sie.
thief, Dieb, *m.* -es, -e.
thing, Sache, *f.* -n; Ding, *n.* -es, -e.
think, denken, dachte, gedacht (of, an, *acc.*); (consider) halten für; — over, nach-denken über (*acc.*); (believe) glauben; (opine) meinen.
third, dritte.
thirsty, durstig.
thirtieth, dreißigste.
this, dieser, diese, dieses; — morning, heute Morgen.
those, die, jene.
thousand, Tausend, *n.* -s, -e.
threat, Drohung, *f.* -en.
threaten, drohen (*dat.*).
three, drei.
through, durch (*acc.*).
thunder, donnern.
thus, so, auf diese Weise.
tie, binden, band, gebunden.
till, bis.
time, Zeit, *f.* -en; (repetition) mal; this —, diesmal; the first —, das erstemal; to have a good (jolly) time, sich gut amüsieren, lustig sein.
tip, Trinkgeld, *n.* -s, -er.
tired, müde.
to, zu (*dat.*), nach (*dat.*), (up to) an (*dat.* or *acc.*); (into) in (*acc.*).
to-day, heute.
together, zusammen.
to-morrow, morgen.
to-night, heute Nacht; heute Abend.
too, zu; (also) auch.
top, Spitze, *f.* -n; at the —, oben.
touch, (23) rühren, (27) an-rühren.
towards, nach (*dat.*), nach . . . zu; (of time) gegen (*acc.*).
town, Stadt, *f.* ¨e.
town-council, Stadtrat, *m.* -s, ¨e.
town-hall, Rathaus, *n.* -es, ¨er.
toy, Spielsache, *f.* -n, Spielzeug, *n.* -s.
transportation, Beförderung, *f.* -en.
travel, reisen, s. or h; -ling scholar, fahrender Schüler.
treachery, Verrat, *m.* -s.
treat, behandeln.
tree, Baum, *m.* -es, ¨e.
tremble, zittern.
trick, Streich, *m.* -es, -e.
troops, Truppen. *pl.*
trouble, Mühe, *f.* -n.
true, wahr; (genuine) echt.

truth, Wahrheit, *f.* -en.
try, versuchen.
tune, Melodie, *f.* -n.
turn, wenden, wandte, gewandt; (*intrans.*) sich wenden, to — to somebody, sich an jemanden wenden; — out (of a vehicle), aus-weichen, wich aus, ausgewichen.
twelve, zwölf.
twenty, zwanzig.
twice, zweimal.
two, zwei; the —, die beiden, die zwei.

U.

umbrella, Regenschirm, *m.* -s, -e.
uncle, Onkel, *m.* -s, —, Oheim, *m.* -s, -e.
under, *prep.*, unter (*dat. or acc.*); *adv.*, herunter, hinunter.
understand, verstehen, verstand, verstanden.
uneasy, unruhig.
unload, aus-laden, lud aus, ausgeladen.
unnecessary, unnötig, überflüssig.
unpaid, unbezahlt.
until, *prep.*, bis (*acc.*); *sub. conj.*, bis.
up, auf, herauf, hinauf; — to, bis zu (*dat.*).
upon, auf (*dat. or acc.*).
upper, (*adj.*) ober.
us, *dat.*, uns; *acc.*, uns.
use, gebrauchen.

V.

vagabond, Landstreicher, *m.* -s —, Vagabund, *m.* -en, -en.
vain, in —, umsonst.
value, Wert, *m.* -es, -e.
various, verschieden.
vegetable, Gemüse, *n.* -s, —.
very, sehr.
village, Dorf, *n.* -es, ¨er; — -boy, Dorfjunge, *m.* -n, -n; — -inn, Dorfschenke, *f.* -n.
violent, heftig.
virtue, in — of, kraft (*prep. with gen.*).
visit, besuchen.
voice, Stimme, *f.* -n.
voyage, Reise, *f.* -n; — of discovery, Entdeckungsreise, *f.* -n.

W.

wade, waten.
wagon, Wagen, *m.* -s, —.
wait, warten, — for, warten auf (*acc.*).
wake, *trans.*, wecken; *intrans.*, auf-wachen.
walk, gehen, ging, gegangen, s.
walk, the —, der Spaziergang, -s, ¨e; to take a —, spazieren gehen, einen Spaziergang machen.
wander, wandern, s. or h.
want, wollen, wünschen; (need), brauchen.
warehouse, Speicher, *m.* -s, —.
wares, Waren, *pl.*
wash, waschen, wusch, gewaschen

water, Wasser, *n.* -s.
way, Weg, *m.* -es, -e; on the —, auf dem Wege.
we, wir.
weak, schwach.
weakness, Schwäche, *f.* -n.
wear, tragen, trug, getragen.
weather, Wetter, *n.* -s.
Wednesday, Mittwoch, *m.* -s, -e.
week, Woche, *f.* -n.
weep, weinen.
well, wohl, gut; (exclamation) Nun.
wet, naß.
what, was.
when, als, wann, wenn.
whenever, wenn.
where, wo.
whether, ob (*sub. conj.*).
while, während (*sub. conj.*).
white, weiß.
who, *interrogative*, wer; *relative*, der *or* welcher.
whoever, wer.
whole, ganz.
whose, *interrogative*, wessen; *relative*, dessen, *m.* and *n.*, deren, *f.*
why, warum; (exclamation) Nun.
widow, Witwe, *f.* -n.
wife, Frau, *f.* -en.
will, (want to) wollen; (*futurity*) werden.
window, Fenster, *n.* -s, —.
wise, weise, klug.
wish, wünschen.
with, mit (*dat.*).
without, ohne (*acc.*); — ... ing, ohne zu (*followed by infin.*).
witty, witzig.
woman, Frau, *f.* -en.
wonder, (das) Wunder, -s —.
wonder, to —, sich wundern.
wonderful, wunderbar.
wooden, hölzern.
word, Wort, *n.* -es, -e; (single words) Wörter.
work, the —, die Arbeit, -en.
work, to —, arbeiten.
workman, Arbeiter, *m.* -s, —.
workshop, Werkstätte, *f.* -n.
world, Welt, *f.* -en.
worse, schlimmer.
worst, schlimmst.
worth, wert (*gen.*); — while, der Mühe wert.
worthier, würdiger (*gen.*).
wring, ringen, rang, gerungen.
write, schreiben, schrieb, geschrieben; — to, schreiben an (*acc.*).

Y.

year, Jahr, *n.* -es, -e; for many -s, viele Jahre lang.
yesterday, gestern; day before —, vorgestern.
yet, *adv.*, noch; *conj.*, doch; not —, noch nicht.
you, Sie, du, ihr.
young, jung.
your, Ihr, dein, euer.